quires no farther improvement. Here their lives are in ſafety. They are not liable to be impreſſed for ſoldiers, and forced to cut one another's Chriſtian throats, as in the wars of their own countries. If ſome of the religious mad bigots who now teaze us with their ſilly petitions, have, in a fit of blind zeal, freed their ſlaves, it was not generoſity, it was not humanity that moved them to the action; it was from the conſcious burthen of a load of ſins, and hope, from the ſuppoſed merits of ſo good a work, to be excuſed from damnation. How groſsly are they miſtaken, in imagining ſlavery to be diſavowed by the Alcoran! Are not the two precepts, to quote no more, "Maſters, treat your ſlaves with kindneſs—Slaves, ſerve your maſters with cheerfulneſs and fidelity," clear proofs to the contrary? Nor can the plundering of infidels be in that ſacred book forbidden; ſince it is well known from it, that God has given the world, and all that it contains, to his faithful Muſſulmen, who are to enjoy it, of right, as faſt as they can conquer it. Let us then hear no more of this deteſtable propoſition, the manumiſſion of Chriſtian ſlaves, the adoption of which would, by depreciating our lands and houſes, and thereby depriving ſo many good citizens of their properties, create univerſal diſcontent, and provoke inſurrections, to the endangering of government, and producing general confuſion. I have, therefore, no doubt that this wiſe council will prefer the comfort and happineſs of a whole nation of true believers, to the whim of a few Erika, and diſmiſs their petition."

The reſult was, as Martin tells us, that the Divan came to this reſolution, "That the doctrine, that the plundering and enſlaving the Chriſtians is unjuſt, is at beſt problematical; but that it is the intereſt of this ſtate to continue the practice, is clear; therefore, let the petition be rejected." And it was rejected accordingly.

And ſince like motives are apt to produce, in the minds of men, like opinions and reſolutions, may we not venture to predict, from this account, that the petitions to the parliament of England for aboliſhing the ſlave trade, to ſay nothing of other legiſlatures, and the debates upon them, will have a ſimilar concluſion?

March 23. 1792. HISTORICUS.

Anecdotes of Sarah Ducheſs of Marlborough.

THE Ducheſs of Marlborough ſitting one evening with the Counteſs of Sunderland, (her daughter), and recounting how ill ſhe had been treated through life by falſe friends, Lady S. obſerved, "that after all they ſaid of her, they never ventured to make her out falſe to her huſband"—"Oh!" ſays ſhe, "there was little merit in that, for he was one of the handſomeſt, the politeſt, and braveſt men of his age." — "Aye, but," ſaid the daughter, "he had his faults too." — "Why, yes, my dear, he had, and nobody knew them ſo well as I did; and I'll give you one remarkable inſtance:

"When he found it neceſſary to reſign his employments to my poor miſguided Miſtreſs, he came home to dinner in a very bad humour; he told me all that had happened, and added, "Well! thank God, my enemies can't accuſe me of *ambition* or *avarice*, and this I told the Queen this day."

"Only think, my dear, of his telling me this, I that knew him ſo well; but I pitied his ſtate of mind ſo much, that I was obliged almoſt to bite my tongue through to prevent my laughing in his face."

Swift, who was in England at this time, ſpeaks of this circumſtance to Mrs Johnſton in one of his letters in the following ſevere manner: "Though at the ſame time every body knew he was as avaricious as hell, and as ambitious as the prince of it." And further ſpeaking of the Duke, in his Four Laſt Years of Queen Anne, he ſays, "his immenſe wealth ſo added to his political fears, as to render him

Ipſique onerique timentem.

It was the faſhion in the Ducheſs of Marlborough's time for no woman of very high rank ever to own herſelf *perfectly in health*; and this Cibber very juſtly ridicules in his Comedy of "The Sick Lady's Cure." The Ducheſs gave into this folly with ſome degree of extravagance, and particularly in travelling, when loads of ſtraw were generally ſtrewed before the door of her hotel to prevent the leaſt noiſe of paſſengers or carriages. In garriſon towns too, ſhe frequently ſent to the commanding officer to have the drums muffled while ſhe ſtaid in the place; and all this ſhe thought added to the celebrity of her character.

SIR,

SIR, *June* 13.

IF you think the following hints may be uſeful, pleaſe to give them a place in your publication.

As age advances, the faculties are gradually impaired, particularly the ſight and hearing. As much of the enjoyments of life depend on them, ingenuity has been happily employed in contriving the means of lengthening the happineſs they afford. The means invented in ſupplying the defects of the eyes have been attended with ſucceſs. The means of giving relief in deafneſs have not been attended with equal ſucceſs. The trumpet uſed for this purpoſe, though it affords ſome relief, is attended with ſome inconveniences. Some relief is obtained by putting the hands behind the ears, and raiſing the external parts into a cavity which may collect the impulſes of the air, and direct them to the ear.

In old age, when the mind is limited in its purſuits, the view of approaching death naturally turns the thoughts to religion; and in that line the attendance on the public worſhip in church becomes not only a duty, but affords the mind relief under the infirmities of age, by its reliance on the divine protection. In this caſe, an impaired hearing becomes ſenſible of the effect of a very ſmall difference in the diſtance of the ſpeaker, whoſe voice is much more diſtinct when in the reading deſk than in the pulpit. We do not in general reflect how much the voice or any noiſe extends on a level. Of this Dr Franklin, that ingenious obſerver of nature in all her operations, informed me of an inſtance. Some years ago the inhabitants of Philadelphia had a new bell imported from England. In order to judge of its ſound, the bell was raiſed on a triangle in the great ſtreet of that city, and ſtruck, as it happened, on a market-day; when the people coming to market were ſurpriſed at hearing the ſound of a bell at a greater diſtance from the city than they ever heard any bell before. This circumſtance excited the attention of the curious; and it was diſcovered that the ſound of the bell, when ſtruck in the ſtreet, reached nearly double the diſtance it did when raiſed into the ſteeple. From London to Windſor-caſtle there is but little difference in the level; and this is probably the cauſe that, as it is reported, a ſentinel on Windſor-terrace counted St Paul's clock in London ſtrike thirteen inſtead of one o'clock in the morning. The ſentinel hearing the clock ſtriking more than one, excited his curioſity ſo much, that he did not attend to his being called by the relief approaching, and was therefore taken into cuſtody as having been aſleep on his poſt. He pleaded this circumſtance as his excuſe; and on enquiry it was found to be true, the clock being diſordered. Thus the report of cannon fired at ſea in calm weather is heard at a greater diſtance than at land, where inequalities intervene.

Having been as above led to church, I beg leave to mention another inconvenience frequent in churches, eſpecially in large ones built in the Gothic ſtyle, in which the windows are too large, and carried to an unneceſſary height. Our early Chriſtians were led into this practice in imitation of the Aſiatic churches, in which a free circulation of the air was convenient, in order to leſſen the effects of the heat of the weather.

It is well known that every ſubſtance in contact with the external air acquires the ſame temperature with that of the air. Thus, the glaſs in thoſe large windows acquires the ſame degree of cold in the winter as the external air has. The air, therefore, within the church, and near the window, contracts the ſame degree of cold as the glaſs has, and communicates it by degrees to all the neighbouring air. This truth may be eaſily aſcertained by bringing a wax bougie, juſt extinguiſhed, near ſuch a window, and the flame, inſtead of aſcending, as it would in air at reſt, inclines downward; the air, cooled by being in contact with the glaſs, being rendered denſer and heavier than the ſurrounding air, deſcends, and carries the ſmoke downward with it, till by degrees the cold air expands itſelf with the whole body of the air in the church; and hence ſeats near the windows are ſenſibly colder than in any other part of the church. This is uſually imputed to cold air admitted by ſome crevices unobſerved. The ſame effect takes place near the windows in private houſes; and hence the inconvenience of ſitting near windows, eſpecially in crowded aſſemblies. Windows much leſs in ſize would afford ſufficient light in churches.

Yours, &c. SENEX.

Gent. Mag.

Letter

Letter of Gen. DUMOURIER *to the* NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Louvain, March 12. 1793, *2d year of the Republic.*

Citizen Preſident,

THE ſafety of the people is the ſupreme law; and to this conſideration I have juſt ſacrificed an almoſt certain conqueſt, by quitting the victorious part of the army ready to penetrate into the heart of Holland, to come to the ſuccour of thoſe of the troops of the Republic who have juſt ſuſtained a check. This check has been owing to the phyſical and moral cauſes I am about to develope to you with the frankneſs which is more neceſſary than ever, and which would invariably have wrought the ſafety of the Republic, had it been employed in the accounts they gave in by all the agents by whom ſhe is ſerved, and had it always been liſtened to with as much complaiſance as has been beſtowed on deceptious flattery.

You know, Citizen Repreſentatives, into what a ſtate of diſorganization and ſuffering the armies of Belgium have been thrown by a miniſter, and by the committees that have brought France to the brink of ruin. This miniſter and theſe committees have been changed; but, very far from puniſhing them, Pache and Haſſenfratz have ſucceeded to the important poſt of the mayoralty of Paris; and hence has the capital witneſſed the renewal, in the Rue des Lombards, of ſcenes of blood and carnage.

In the month of December I preſented to you, in four memorials, the grievances it was neceſſary to redreſs. I pointed out to you the ſole means which could put an end to the evil, and reſtore to our armies all their energy, as well as to the cauſe of the nation all the juſtice by which it ought to be characteriſed. Theſe memorials were thrown aſide, and you are perfect ſtrangers to them. Cauſe them to be again preſented to you, and you will find in them the prediction of all that has befallen us. You will alſo diſcover in them the remedy of the other dangers which ſurround us, and which threaten our growing Republic.

The Belgic armies united in the territories of Aix-la-Chapelle and Liege, have not only ſuffered privations of every deſcription without murmuring, but been gradually deprived at the ſame time by diſeaſe, by ſkirmiſhes with the enemy, and by the numerous deſertions of officers and ſoldiers, of more than the one half of their ſtrength. It was not till the entry of Gen. Beurnonville into the miniſtry that the recruiting of theſe armies, and the ſupply of their wants were attended to. This was, however, ſo ſhort a time ago, that we ſtill experience, in its fulleſt latitude, the diſorganizing ſcourge of which we have been the victims.

Such was our ſituation when, on the 1ſt of February, you thought that you owed to the national honour the declaration of war againſt England and Holland. From that moment I ſacrificed all my chagrins, and thought no longer of my reſignation, which you will find announced in my four memorials. I now made the enormous dangers and the ſafety of my country my ſole objects; I fought to anticipate our enemies; and the diſtreſſed army I have deſcribed to you forgot all its ſufferings to attack Holland. Whilſt aided by new ſupplies of troops from France, I took Breda, Klundert, and Gertruydenberg. Preparing to puſh theſe conqueſts ſtill further, the Belgian army, under the command of Generals filled with courage and civiſm, undertook the bombardment of Maeſtricht. In this expedition every thing was needed; the new adminiſtration was not yet eſtabliſhed, and the old one was both criminal and vicious. Money was in abundance; but the new forms eſtabliſhed at the royal treaſury prevented caſh from being forwarded to any department of the ſervice. I cannot as yet enter on a detail of the cauſes of the check our armies have received, ſince I am but juſt arrived; the hope, however, of obtaining poſſeſſion of Maeſtricht has not only been abandoned, but the armies have retired with loſs and confuſion. The magazines of every deſcription which we had begun to collect at Liege, as well as a part of the old army and ſome new battalions, have fallen into the hands of the enemy. This retreat has drawn upon us new enemies; and it is expedient in this place that I ſhould develope to you the moral cauſes of our evils.

In human events there exiſt at all times a recompence for virtues and a puniſhment for vices. Individuals may eſcape this providence, which you may term what you pleaſe, becauſe ſuch points are too delicate for our perceptions. Whilſt our cauſe was juſt we vanquiſhed our enemies! As ſoon as avarice and injuſtice guided our ſteps we deſtroyed ourſelves, and

and our enemies took the advantage of us.

You are flattered; you are deceived; and I will now remove the veil. We have oppreſſed the Belgians by every ſpecies of vexation; have violated the ſacred rights of their liberty; and have impudently inſulted their religious opinions. By a robbery but little lucrative, the inſtruments of their ſacred worſhip have been profaned; and their character and intentions have been miſrepreſented to you. The union of Hainault to the Republic was effected by fabres and muſkets; and that of Bruſſels by a handful of men who could exiſt in trouble only, and by a few ſanguinary men aſſembled to intimidate the citizens. Attend to the hiſtory of the Netherlands; you will there find that the Belgians are good, frank, brave, and impatient under any yoke. The Duke of Alva, the moſt cruel of the ſatellites of Philip II cauſed 18 000 of them to periſh by the hands of hangmen. The Belgians revenged their cauſe by thirty years ſpent in civil wars; and their attachment to the religion of their anceſtors could alone ſubject them once more to the yoke of Spain.

Your finances were exhauſted when we entered Belgium. Your ſpecie had either diſappeared, or was purchaſed by its weight in gold. Cambon, who perhaps is an honeſt citizen, but who certainly is in talents beneath the confidence you have placed in him in the department of the finances, ſaw no other remedy than the poſſeſſion of the riches of this fertile country. He propoſed to you the fatal decree of the 15th of December; you accepted it unanimouſly; notwithſtanding each among you to whom I have ſpoken on the ſubject, has told me that he diſapproved of it, and that the decree was unjuſt. One of my four memorials was directed againſt this decree—it was not read in the Convention; and the ſame Cambon endeavoured to render my remonſtrances odious and criminal, by obſerving at the tribunal, that I oppoſed a *veto* to the decree of the Convention. This decree you confirmed by that of the 30th of December, and charged your commiſſioners to ſee it ſtrictly executed. Conformably to your orders, the executive power ſent at leaſt thirty commiſſioners—the choice was bad, if we except a few honeſt men, whoſe civiſm is perhaps doubted, becauſe they ſeek to leſſen the odiouſneſs of their functions. The greater part are either raſh, tyrannical, or men without reflection, whom a brutal and inſolent zeal has conſtantly led beyond their functions. Agents of tyranny have been ſpread over the whole ſurface of Belgium. The military commandants, in obedience to the decree, have been obliged to employ, at their requeſt, the forces entruſted to them; and theſe exactions exaſperated to the utmoſt height the exaſperations of the Belgians. Hence terror, and perhaps hatred, were ſubſtituted to that mild fraternity by which our firſt ſteps in Belgium were accompanied; and at the moment of our ill ſucceſſes theſe agents were moſt violent and unjuſt.

You have been miſled with reſpect to the union of ſeveral parts of Belgium to France. You deemed it voluntary, becauſe your information was untrue. Hence you thought you could carry off the ſuperfluous church-plate, without doubt to defray the expences of the war. You regarded the Belgians from the time as Frenchmen; but had they even been ſo, it would ſtill have been neceſſary to wait, until the abandonment of this plate ſhould be a voluntary ſacrifice, without which, to carry it off by force became in their eyes a ſacrilege. This is juſt what has happened. The prieſts and monks have profited by this act of imprudence, and we have been regarded as robbers flying from our foes, inſomuch that the commonalties of the villages are every where arming againſt us. This is not a war of ariſtocracy, for our revolution favours the peaſants, and ſtill the peaſants are arming againſt us, and the toſin ſounds in every direction. To them it is a ſacred war; to us a criminal one. We are at this moment ſurrounded by enemies, as you will ſee by my reports to the war miniſter. You will at the ſame time ſee the firſt ſteps neceſſity has obliged me to take, to ſave the French army, the national honour, the Republic itſelf!

Repreſentatives of the nation, I invoke your duty and your probity. I invoke the ſacred principles maintained in the declaration of the rights of man, and impatiently wait your deciſion. At this moment you hold in your hands the lot of the empire, and I am perſuaded, that truth and virtue will guide your deciſions, and that you will not ſuffer your armies to be tarniſhed by crimes of which they muſt become the victims.

The General in Chief of the Northern army, DUMOURIER.

Thoughts

Thoughts upon CASH, CREDIT, *and* COUNTRY BANKS, *by Joseph Moser.*

Bleſt Paper Credit, firſt and beſt ſupply,
That gives Corruption lighter wings to fly.
POPE.

THE recent failures in the City, and general depretiation of Country Bank Notes, have induced me to beſtow a few pages upon the conſideration of public credit; and turn my thoughts particularly to the inſtability of that immenſe paper fabric, which of late years hath with great ingenuity and induſtry been raiſed in this nation. In revolving this ſubject in my mind, and weighing the good and evil accruing from it in an impartial balance, the following reflections occurred; and though at firſt they may ſeem to wander wide from the mark, I hope in the concluſion, they will not be thought totally irrelevant to the preſent criſis.

Before the diſcovery of the Southern Hemiſphere by the Spaniards, it is well known that gold and ſilver were ſo extremely ſcarce in Europe, that a ſmall piece of either repreſented a conſiderable quantity of the neceſſaries of life: a noble, for inſtance, was thought an equivalent to a fat ox, a ſhilling to a ſheep; three of the latter ſtood in the place of a quarter of corn, and thirty paid a year's rent for a houſe in Cheapſide. When the Company of Wax Chandlers dined in gala at their Hall on Lord Mayor's Day 1478, the luxury and extravagance of the age were wondered at, as ſoon as it was known that the expences of the day amounted to the enormous ſum of ſeven ſhillings! In thoſe frugal times ſeven ſhillings was thought a full and ample repreſentative of a City Company's feaſt! In later periods, as ſpecie became more plenty, and from that circumſtance decreaſed in value, the dinner-bill of the worthy Company above mentioned roſe from ſeven ſhillings to ſeven pounds, and this ſum (ſmall as it may appear to the traders of the preſent age) was ſufficient, about two centuries back, to gratify the appetites and exhilarate the hearts of perhaps ſeventy Citizens. In thoſe days, we read that when a knight or ſquire was compelled to repreſent his county or borough in Parliament, the ſaid county or borough thought they made him a handſome proviſion, in allowing him twenty or thirty pounds to bear his expences: with this vaſt ſtipend, he came reluctantly to town, and perhaps (ſtill more reluctantly) was obliged, for the ſake of domeſtic tranquillity, to bring his wife and daughter once in their lives to ſee the metropolis. After a winter ſpent in the gaieties of London, the conſequence of their excurſion generally was, that they returned to their ancient manſion fifty or ſixty pounds poorer than they were when they left it; whether the wiſdom they acquired anſwered the vaſt expence of the purſuit, is a queſtion which, not having any connection with the object of my preſent ſpeculation, I ſhall not waſte my time in canvaſſing.

Taking it for granted, then, that ſeven pounds was equal to the entertainment of a City Company, and ſixty (*for I love to go to the outſide*) was ſufficient to ſupport the family of a ſenator through the diſſipation of a ſeſſion in town, at the beginning of the laſt century, the riſe of theſe two articles will perhaps aſtoniſh the reader as much as it has me; and he will doubtleſs conſider them as the ſtrongeſt inſtances I could have produced to ſhew the influx of wealth, and the rapid increaſe of ſpecie, or the repreſentative of ſpecie, down to the preſent time: let us now enquire from what cauſes this increaſe proceeded. The torrent of wealth which flowed from newly-diſcovered America to Spain, did what the riches of the Eaſt had done formerly to Rome; it brought with it its concomitant luxury, and enervated the people. When the golden ſhowers firſt fell upon the former nation, they rendered other ſhowers uſeleſs to the uncultured earth: the great embracing their real, and the poor their ideal tranſ-atlantic poſſeſſions, left their native country to chance: the ſpade and the plough were abandoned; the vineyard neglected; the arts ſickened; and (*ſtrange as it may ſeem*) even the tails of commerce flagged, except thoſe employed to tranſport their beloved metal from the New to the Old World. From this dream they were awakened by hunger; in a ſhort time their viſionary accumulations vaniſhed, and they found (like the cock in the fable) that a grain of corn, in the houſe of famine, was of more value than a diamond; that gold was not good to eat. The reſult was, that from their fertile but neglected country, an indolent and avaricious people were obliged to part with their riches to purchaſe bread; this threw trade into a new channel; the other European nations (glad of a ready-money cuſtom) poured their commodities into Spain; ſupplied her with every neceſſary and

luxury of life; the gold and silver of Peru and Potosi became by this means dispersed over the world, and the Iberian possessors of it were contented to act as factors or bankers to the rest of Europe. Before this great revolution in commerce, the landed interest had in most countries been predominant, and the rise or fall of that description of property in its value, was the criterion of the prosperity or decline of the State.

Falstaff, in reply to the Prince's remarks upon the disorders likely to arise in the "times of civil buffeting," observes, that "land may be bought as cheap as stinking mackerell." In these days he would have said, "Consols will be done at fifty;" or in other words, that money, or its representative credit, is in its plenty or stability the index that points the passions of the people to what they think their greatest blessing: on the contrary, the scarcity of specie, or the depression of paper, hangs like a weight upon their mind, and involves the nation in gloom, terror, and discontent. Since the value set upon the happiness annexed to riches is so great, can we wonder that the desire of procuring them rose in the human mind much faster than the mines of Mexico could supply it. To attract gold to this kingdom, can we wonder that every method ingenuity could devise was put in practice; or that the artist, the manufacturer, the merchant, joined their efforts, and that the world was explored for articles of luxury to allure this favourite metal to our shores? But though it was poured upon us in great abundance; though to the product of the American mines was added the immense influx of Asiatic wealth, which has during the last fifty years centered in this kingdom; yet it is to be doubted, whether we are become intrinsically richer; for though our wealth (or rather appearance of wealth) has increased, the means of dissipation have increased likewise, and even the necessaries of life have risen in a still greater proportion. In this situation, the current specie (though multiplied a hundred fold in the period above mentioned) has been found insufficient to serve as a representative for the gratification of luxury, the bargains of trade, the schemes of speculation, or the purposes of corruption: hence arose, and much honour is due to the ingenuity of the first fabricater, the practice of giving a nominal value to a small slip of paper, making it the portrait of so many pounds, and sending it over the world for commercial, and sometimes, perhaps, less laudable purposes. In the scarcity of money to which former ages were subject, a small quantity of it, as I have observed, represented so large a proportion of goods, that even the richest merchant found but little inconvenience in keeping in his strong box sufficient for all the demands of his trade; his superfluous cash was vested in estates; the exchange conducted by the Jews and Lombards was literally the coin of one country for that of another: but when the mode of supplying the exigencies of the State was changed from aids, benevolences, and fifteenths, to loans, and these loans were funded, a new species of property arose; a Bank was established, and became the hot-bed from whence the immense plantations of paper credit have sprung up. The ease and convenience with which pecuniary affairs were conducted by bills and notes, and the honour, regularity, and facility, with which the business of the Bank was managed, while it prejudiced people in favour of funded property, was found equally advantageous to commerce in general; and the success of the discount and circulation part of it, induced men of great fortunes to form houses upon the same plan, but more adapted to the multifarious concerns of merchandise.

Had the business of Banking stopt here there is no doubt but it would have continued an object of national benefit; and a considerable paper circulation should have not only been allowed but encouraged. But as the best of things may be perverted to the worst of uses, so the ease and convenience with which drafts and notes were negotiated, has given rise to (and of late most enormously increased) a set of people who have been emphatically denominated Hedge Bankers, whose only stock is effrontery and paper; coiners and circulators of English Assignates, who, within these last seven years (for I believe few can give a more ancient date to their establishments) have like locusts covered the face of the country. In these flourishing and happy times, we have village, market-town, city, and county banks; and nothing can give a stronger, or more glaring picture of the opulence of the nation, than the wonder with which a traveller beholds (in some large towns) a Bank in almost

almoſt every ſtreet! With reſpect to many of them, they take their riſe in the following manner: Truck, a ſhop-keeper in a place conſiſting perhaps of twenty houſes, charmed with the profits and gentility annexed to the profeſſion of a Banker, reſolves to eſtabliſh a Houſe. He meets his friend Selvage the draper, and Hobnail the ironmonger, at the club. While they ſmoke their pipes, they lament the burden and inconvenience which ariſes to his Majeſty's ſubjects from being obliged to carry money in their pocket to market or fair; and obſerve of how much more conſequence a man appears, whoſe name ſtamps a value upon a bit of paper. "Pay the ſum of thirty-five ſhillings and ſixpence three farthings to Peter Pullet, or order, *Paul Ploughſhare.*" What elegance in the ſound! with what eaſe (to thoſe that can write) is property transferred by this means: in ſhort, they deem a Bank a neceſſary appendage to the village, and immediately create a Firm. In a few days the ſoap and candles are removed from the windows of the ſhop of the head partner; the gilt ſugar loaves taken down; the houſe new painted; and

THE QUAGMIRE BANK,
TRUCK, SELVAGE, HOBNAIL, & Co.

in capitals emblazoned upon the front.

Under ſo reſpectable a ſanction, they begin to collect the guineas of the neighbourhood, and iſſue their paper, adorned with a view of the ſhop at one corner; they connect themſelves with the bank in the market-town, who are connected with the bank in the city, who are connected with the county bank, who are agents to a Houſe in London; and thus we ſee, from ſo ſmall a beginning, an immenſe diffuſion of paper drags the caſh out of the pockets of the provincial inhabitants of this nation, and ultimately brings it to the capital, which muſt be conſidered as the reſervoir into which the leſſer ſtreams empty themſelves.

A gentleman who is in the receipt of a very large eſtate informs me, that the proportion of ſpecie to paper in the payments made to him, is exactly five pounds in the hundred; which I ſuppoſe to be nearly the average of the real and ideal property; or, to ſpeak in plainer terms, that every five pounds of caſh poſſeſſed by Country Banks in general, is repreſented by nineteen five pound notes: theſe finding their way into circulation become the vehicles of commerce. Therefore if we ſuppoſe a Bank with a capital of even ten thouſand pounds ſpecie diſperſing paper to the amount of an hundred thouſand (which is too frequently the caſe), and which (as long as their credit laſts) ſupplies the place of current coin among the lower orders of tradeſmen and manufacturers, we may eaſily figure to ourſelves the diſtreſs and confuſion it muſt create in a ſmall town or village, if ſuch a Houſe happens to ſtop payment; and that they do very often happen to ſtop payment, every day's experience convinces us. I ſhall perhaps be told that I have only adverted to the danger, and not ſtated the convenience that accrues from keeping an account at one of thoſe Houſes. If I have not, it was becauſe there ſeems to me no great convenience in it.

When a farmer or trader goes to market, either to by or ſell, the receiving or payment of a ſum of money is attended with little more trouble than the writing a draft. When our anceſtors diſpoſed of their commodities, they were (like the Northern nations at preſent) frequently paid in ſilver and even copper: the bulk of the caſh received was conſequently great; yet weighty as it was, they generally contrived to bear the burden home with them. In thoſe ages, paper and its concomitants, ſwindling and forgery, were unknown. In our days, when the transfer of a large ſum is required, and money thought a cumberſome and aukward medium, there are few towns, however remote from the metropolis, in which notes of the Bank of England are not to be procured, either of the Receivers of the revenue or London Agents; though it muſt be confeſſed, they were much oftener ſeen before the general introduction of Country Banks. It will be ſaid, that they are to be procured: it is true; but whether you want to turn a note into caſh, or caſh into a note, the officer expects a premium. This I allow, and ſurely the ſecurity of the tranſaction and credit of the paper (where paper is neceſſary) are well worth the ſmall expence attending the exchange

A circulation of notes and bills has been ſtated in another point of view as advantageous to commerce, as it enables men of ſmall capitals, and great enterpriſe, to extend their dealings to a degree unknown in former ages.

I hope I ſhall not be thought too ſceptical, if I doubt whether unlimited traffic and boundleſs manufacture (eſpecial

cially when not firmly ſupported) are ultimately of any great benefit to a nation: theſe ſources of wealth may by a hundred accidents be ſtopped, every port may be filled with the ſails of our merchants; every country in time overloaded with the productions of our artificers; the ſchemes of ſpeculation muſt in the end be exhauſted; and while the labours of the forge and the loom are hawked about the world, perhaps in vain, the plenty and wealth that may be derived from agriculture are overlooked. It has been remarked with reſpect to Spain, that the bulk of the people became in reality poorer, as the national riches increaſed, and their dominions extended; and in this country, the folly of purſuing commerce and cultivation to the South Pole, and at the ſame time leaving vaſt tracts of land at home in its original ſtate of wildneſs, is too obvious not to ſtrike every obſerver. But to return to the ſubject, from which I have in ſome degree wandered: When I ſuppoſed the Country Bankers in poſſeſſion of the tenth or twentieth part of the property for which they had bills in circulation, ſome late inſtances have proved that I erred exceedingly in their favour; as, from the melancholy detail of their circumſtances, it has been found that not one in ten, or perhaps twenty, were maſters of any real property at all. When the chain of connection has been broken; when one of the principal links has given way, and the cruſh of a London, Briſtol, or Manchester Houſe has been followed by thoſe of all their country dependents; when the wide-extended ruin has involved thouſands of credulous individuals, it has frequently been diſcovered, that every fabric in the whole range has been erected on the moſt unſubſtantial foundation; that perhaps not one of them were ever in poſſeſſion of a thouſand pounds they could really and truly call their own, though their Aſſignates to the amount of ſeveral hundred thouſands may have found a ready circulation through the manufacturing counties, not only to the injury of trade in general, but the National credit, and the Bank of England in particular.

Thoſe that think the lower orders of ſociety are by poverty exempt from the evils of a paper circulation, will, if they take the trouble to enquire into the conduct of great manufacturers, find that they are miſtaken. They will learn at Birmingham, Manchester, Sheffield, and other towns, where great numbers of journeymen are employed, that notes to a large amount are weekly paſſed among them; that their maſters notes (which they take in lieu of wages) are negotiable with the butcher, baker, ſhopkeeper, publican, or may be turned into money by application to the clerks of the factory, *at a diſcount*.

In the weaving and wool counties this traffic is carried ſtill further, and the great maſters become keepers of ſtores, from which the work people are obliged to purchaſe the neceſſaries of life at any price they pleaſe to put upon them.

I have in the foregoing pages endeavoured to ſtate a few of the evils attendant upon paper currency and unlimited ſpeculation. Whether the ſhock that country Banks have lately received, will tend to repreſs the ſpirit of enterpriſe that has too generally taken poſſeſſion of the trading part of the nation; whether the recent failures will awaken the attention of the Legiſlature, and urge them to apply a remedy, and endeavour to ſtop the devaſtation which ſeems daily to extend, it is impoſſible to ſay. If it is neceſſary to eſtabliſh a Houſe for the negotiation of the pecuniary concerns of every village in the kingdom, I think it is not only the intereſt, but the duty of the Bank of England to ſanction thoſe eſtabliſhments. If commercial tranſactions cannot be conducted without five-pound notes, it is equally the duty of the guardians of public credit to render them as ſecure to the holders as poſſible.

If this is ſpeedily and effectually done, there will in a ſhort time be an end of the ſpeculations of a ſet of men, who ſeem ready to daſh into every viſionary ſcheme, and who (unfortunately for their connections) find too ready a ſupport from that credulity which has ever been the characteriſtic of the Engliſh. *Europ. Mag.*

PARLIAMENT.

In the Houſe of Commons, Feb. 20. the accounts of the augmentation of the army having been referred to the committee of ſupply, the Secretary at War made the following motions, all of which were agreed to without debate:

That there be employed for the augmentation of the army, for the year 1793, 9945 men, including 2362 invalids; that there be granted 437,827 l. 1 s. 11 d. for maintaining them; 130,950 l. for 100 companies

companies of foot; 32,520 l. for general and ſtaff-officers; 285,458 l. 2 s. 6 d. for embodied militia; 65,800 l. for contingencies, bread-money, and neceſſaries; 15,639 l. 5 s. 11 d. for a corps of light dragoons in Jamaica, of ſeveral regiments of foot and ſupernumeraries.

In a committee of ſupply, March 4. the following reſolutions were agreed to:—387,710 l. for rebuildings and repairs of the navy for 1793; 669,205 l. 5s. 10 d. for the ordinary of the navy; 6700 l. for civil-liſt eſtabliſhments in Upper Canada; 5000 l for civil ditto for Nova Scotia; 4400 l. for New Brunſwick; 1900 l. for St John; 1800 l. for Cape Breton; 1182 l. 10 s. for Newfoundland; 4250 l. for Bahama Iſlands; 500 l. ſalary to chief juſtice of Bermuda, to June 24 1794; 600 l. to chief juſtice of Dominica for 1793; 4657 l. 18 s. for civil eſtabliſhment of N S. Wales to Oct 10. 1793; 37,657 l. 17 s. 3 d. for monies purſuant to addreſſes; 500 l. for ditto to John Dalley, Eſq; for his inquiry into the emoluments of the offices of the cuſtoms of Scotland; 1600 l. for monies iſſued to the commiſſioners of woods and foreſts; 218,041 l. 7 s. 4 d. for American loyaliſts and Florida ſufferers to Oct 10. 1793, purſuant to 28th Geo. III.; 58,500 l. 17 s. 6 d. for ditto to Oct. 10. 1793, purſuant to 30th Geo. III.; 56,370 l. 15 s. 8 d. for proviſions and articles for New South Wales, and expence of convicts there; 3722 l. 12 s. for expences of the proſecution of Mr Haſtings; 11,021 l. 4 s. 5d. for convicts on the Thames; 12,407 l. 1 s. 4 d. for ditto at Portſmouth.

On March 11. Mr Sheridan preſented a petition for the reform of the royal boroughs of Scotland from Glaſgow, ſigned by 13,000 perſons. He alſo preſented a petition to the ſame effect from Dumfries, one from Lanerk, and nearly forty others, from different boroughs.

Col. Macleod preſented a petition for reform from Dundee, which, he ſaid, had been unjuſtly branded with inſurrections, and had been termed the hot-bed of ſedition.

On March 15. when the committee of the whole Houſe had come to the reſolution for raiſing 438,000 l. for payment of the Hanoverian force lately ſubſidized, a debate enſued, in which Lord Fielding, Major Maitland, Meſſ. Fox and Sheridan blamed the miniſtry for the inactivity they had ſhewn ſince the war commenced, and in preparing for it. They had been moſt ſupine in ſubſidizing the Hanoverian troops, in delaying for ſo long a time to ſend any aid to the Dutch, and when they did ſend it, the troops were too few in number, and they went without their field pieces and neceſſary ammunition.

Mr Pitt and Mr Dundas, on the other hand, aſſerted, that every poſſible exertion had been uſed, and that the Dutch government had gratefully thanked us for the extraordinary expedition with which we aſſiſted them.

Capt. Berkeley ſaid, that with reſpect to the field pieces not going with the guards, it was owing to Mr F x's *friend* Dumourier meeting with another ally—a very great ſtorm. The oppoſite ſide of the Houſe took fire at this expreſſion, and inſiſted upon Captain Berkeley either explaining in what ſenſe he had applied the word *friend*, or retracting it. Capt. Berkeley having declared he uſed the expreſſion inadvertently, the Houſe was ſatiſfied, and the reſolutions were carried.

The Attorney-General moved for leave to bring in a bill to prevent traitorous correſpondence with the enemies of this country. The heads of the bill went to prohibit perſons ſupplying France, under penalty of high treaſon, with arms, proviſions, bullion, woollen cloths, &c. to prohibit Britiſh ſubjects from purchaſing lands in France, or in any of their funds; to prevent their going to France without a paſſport from the King; or ſuffering any perſons to enter this country from France, whether they were ſubjects to the King or not, without his Majeſty's licence to do ſo.

Mr Fox oppoſed the motion, as he felt the bill to be repugnant to every idea of freedom and juſtice, and impolitic in every view to the intereſts of this country.

The Solicitor-General, after obſerving upon the extreme ſoreneſs that was exhibited upon the motion made by his learned friend, went into a general defence of the objects propoſed to be obtained by the ſuggeſted bill.

Mr Martin ſaid, he had invariably oppoſed entering into the war; but as we had got into it, his object was now to obtain a ſpeedy and ſucceſsful end.—The bill appeared to him to be calculated to diſable the French from carrying on the war againſt us; he ſhould therefore give it his ſupport.

Mr Erſkine ſaid, he was not one who felt ſore on the propoſition of the bill, which, however, he ſtrongly objected to. He entered into the ſubject of treaſons,

and reprobated temporary treaſonable acts. He deemed the propoſed bill to be a mere inſinuation againſt the loyalty of the people—a ſiege of treaſons againſt the ſubjects of the kingdom, and an invaſion of their rights.

Mr North was for the motion. The bill not only appeared to him to be expedient, but abſolutely neceſſary. Leave was given. It was read a firſt time on March 18. and ſeveral amendments were made to it in its progreſs.

Mr Fox declared that never was there a bill which tended ſo much to invert the baſe of the conſtitution, and to violate every principle of liberty. A pretence had been ſet up as the foundation of the bill, which was diametrically oppoſite to the real principle of it. The pretence was to prevent aid being given to his Majeſty's enemies. The real principle of the bill was to tyrannize over and oppreſs the ſubject. Mr Pitt had confeſſed, that part of the bill was declaratory, and part inactive. At length, however, it had become impoſſible to ſeparate the one from the other. The clauſe to which theſe arguments applied was certainly the moſt reprehenſible part of the whole bill. But there was another clauſe that related to an inchoate act, which was ſo horrible, ſo ſubverſive of every principle of juſt legiſlation, that he could not avoid adverting to it. It was that clauſe which contained a definition of the word "agree." The former ſtatute-laws of the kingdom declared, that no man ſhould be held to a verbal agreement in any contract above ten pounds. Now, however, an inverſe principle was adopted, and though a verbal agreement in other reſpects was to be null and void, in the preſent caſe it was deemed not only to be valid, but even to attach to itſelf conſequences deſtructive of the exiſtence of any individual who ſhould make ſuch agreement. He next alluded to the clauſe prohibiting the purchaſe of lands in France:—To this clauſe he objected, becauſe it created a confuſion of crimes.—If a man in England were to buy lands in France he would be guilty of treaſon: If a man in Ireland were to do the ſame action, he would be perfectly innocent. If he did it in Hamburgh he would be half guilty and half innocent, for in England the inchoate action of agreeing to purchaſe lands would be treaſon, whereas in Hamburgh it would not be treaſon to agree to purchaſe and to take poſſeſſion of any lands; it would only be treaſon, after ſuch purchaſe, to return to England. The laws relative to treaſon already in force, enacted, that two witneſſes ſhould be produced againſt any perſon accuſed; that the jury ſhould judge, from the overt act, the intention of the perſon. By the preſent bill, however, perjury was encouraged, and though always terrible, it was made much more terrible by the preſent bill, which declared one ſimple act to be high treaſon.—The witneſſes might be, as he had obſerved on trials for murder at the Old Bailey, perſons of the moſt infamous characters, whoſe infamous characters however would not operate in favour of the wretched perſon againſt whom they were to give evidence. When the bill was introduced, it contained a clauſe, which the founders of the bill found to be ſo repugnant to the feelings of men, that they expunged it before any diſcuſſion could take place upon it. If the Houſe remembered the ſtrange huddled notion of reciprocal legiſlation, if the Houſe remembered the aſſerted right of his Majeſty to regulate the entrance of ſubjects into the kingdom, they could not but feel ſentiments of ſcorn, and abhorrence of thoſe gentlemen, learned in the law, and knowing in the conſtitution, who had ſupported the bill. In concluſion, he declared, that if the Houſe paſſed the bill, they would paſs a bill ſubverſive of the beſt principles of the Conſtitution.

Mr Burke entered into a juſtification of the bill, as having a tendency to deſtroy the means the enemy depended upon to deſtroy this country. The Rt Hon. Gentleman then exhibited the mode of French warfare, and what this country had to expect from them, ſhould Dumourier, at the head of his Barbarians, ſucceed, by their conduct in Flanders, where they had trampled on all the rights of the people—and by their promiſed conduct in Holland, had they ſucceeded in their attempt upon that country. Againſt ſuch an enemy every poſſible precaution was neceſſary. The precautions in the preſent bill, he ſaid, were juſtified by precedents from the beſt times in the country; they were juſtified by the conduct of the Whigs at the Revolution, and had been purſued in every war when we had to contend not only with a foreign foe, but with a domeſtic

domeſtic faction. The Rt Hon. Gentleman, in alluding to the preſent ſtate of the internal politics of France, expoſed the liberty enjoyed by their viſits *domiciliaire*—and the Juſtice of their Tribunal *Revolutionaire*—neither of which, however, he wiſhed to ſee introduced into this country; but it was natural for him to be averſe to the latter, as he had already been cited before that Tribunal, and ſentence of death had been paſſed upon him without a hearing.—It had been ſtated in a Paris paper, that the times had not yet come to drag before the Tribunal the Oreſtes of the Britiſh Parliament the *furious Burke—Grenville the inſolent*, or *Pitt the plotter*, but that the time would ſoon arrive when thoſe conſpirators againſt the human race—thoſe wretches laviſh with their crimes, and laviſh with their gold to promote inſurrections in France, ſhould be on their knees before the ſtatue of liberty, and riſe only to mount the ſcaffold to expiate their crimes with their blood.—He felt himſelf, he ſaid, much obliged to the French for their notice of him, but would endeavour by the hint to avoid appearing before their Revolutionary Tribunal, or to receive any of their domiciliary viſits.—The French, in carrying with them wherever they went their ſyſtem of revolution, appeared to him like a travelling tinker carrying with him his forge—the French, with the travelling apparatus, like the tinker with his, were always prepared to blow up the coals; and as the tinker mended the conſtitutions of old kettles, ſo the French mended the conſtitutions of States, by ſtopping one hole and making twenty.—Much, he ſaid, had been advanced lately againſt repoſing too much confidence in miniſters; his opinion upon that point was, that though there might be ſome blind, fooliſh, and ſenſeleſs repoſers of confidence in an Adminiſtration, there might equally exiſt a petulant, cavilling, litigious, and vexatious Oppoſition, both equally to be condemned:—the preſent meaſure he ſaw in a light to enſure the ſupport of the Houſe; for it called for that national, conſtitutional, and political ſupport, which he deemed every well-wiſher of his country bound to give it. The Rt Hon. Gentleman Mr Fox had aſſerted, that the conſtitution was attacked by the bill, but had not pointed out in what manner. Was the prerogative of the Crown attacked? No.—Was the due weight of the Lords in the conſtitution attacked? No.—Were the privileges of the Houſe of Commons infringed upon? No.—Were the powers of the courts of juſtice attacked? No.—The whole of the conſtitution, in all its parts, remained ſacred and inviolate; and the bill, inſtead of meriting thoſe cenſures caſt on it by the Rt Hon. Gentleman, was a bill calculated to enſure to us the bleſſings we enjoyed under a good conſtitution—it carried with it thoſe guards to ſecure the bleſſings of our ſociety, which had been on former occaſions created by the wiſdom of our anceſtors, and which he was readier to follow than any theory that might be raiſed by the ingenuity of the Rt Hon. Gentleman. He compared the preſent bill with the acts of the 23d of Edward III. of the 7th of William III. and of the 3d and 4th of Anne, contending, that the preſent was not an increaſe of treaſons, or of powers upon thoſe acts, but a melioration of puniſhment. He gave his full and hearty vote to the bill, as it went to make England true to herſelf, and to deſtroy the efforts of faction.

The bill was read a third time and paſſed on April 9, there being for it 154, againſt it 53.

In the Houſe of Lords, April 15. on the ſecond reading of this bill, Lord Grenville ſupported it on the policy of cutting off from France all ſupplies from ourſelves. He concluded with ſaying, that the preſent was a momentous period;—that we are engaged in a war for our laws, our liberty, and our conſtitution, and that with a great people, who, even in their preſent diſtracted ſtate, were formidable, and poſſeſſed conſiderable reſources, and who had every thing to loſe, or every thing to gain; we too were pretty much in the ſame ſituation, for we could only be ſaved by ſucceſs. It was, therefore, highly incumbent on us to take every neceſſary meaſure for our ſafety.

The Earl of Guildford oppoſed the bill *in toto* as a monſtrous compound of unneceſſary ſeverity—as an extenſion of treaſons, infringing upon the liberty of the ſubject. He moved that the whole of the clauſe which changed the ancient law of treaſon, ſo far as it related to trial, ſhould be expunged, the words *corruption of blood* only excepted. His Lordſhip urged this topic with the more earneſtneſs, becauſe the framers of the bill, ſwayed by

by a political zeal, or popular prejudice, might perhaps have exceeded the bounds of moderation, in compliment to the fecurity of the nation. The 25th Edward III 7th William, and 4th Anne, enjoined that the prifoner fhould be furnifhed with a copy of the information ten days before the trial, with a lift of witneffes affixed, and that he fhould be allowed counfel to conduct his defence. —His Lordfhip hoped, for the fake of juftice and humanity, that this amendment would be adopted.

Lord Grenville declared, that the object of this bill was to prevent practices injurious to public fecurity and not to create offences to award punifhment. Viewing the bill in this light, he thought it his duty to accede to the propofition of the noble Earl, convinced that he was actuated by the pureft motives.

Lord Spencer feconded the motion of the Earl of Guildford, and the claufe was adopted.

Lord Kinnoul oppofed that part which prohibited the infurance of fhipping. The other parts he approved of.

The Duke of Norfolk was hoftile to the bill *in toto*, feeing no neceffity whatever for any part of it.

Lord Hawkefbury, Lord Carliffe, Lord Darnley, and Lord Portchefter, were for the bill, as abfolutely neceffary in a war like the prefent, unprecedented in its commencement by the French, and unprecedented in the manner in which it was fupported by them.

The Marquis of Lanfdowne and Lord Lauderdale violently oppofed the bill, as calculated to keep alive thofe unneceffary and falfe alarms which miniflers for their own views had raifed. Lord Lanfdowne alluded to the recent failures, and lamented, that a few months preparations for war fhould occafion fuch direful effects. He faid, the bill would throw all the benefits of inferance into the hands of the Americans.

In a committee, April 16. on the claufe being read inflicting penalties on thofe perfons who fhall *agree* to fell certain articles to the government of France, Lord Guildford moved, that the word *agree* be omitted, and "by agreement in writing," inferted in its ftead

The Duke of Montrofe and the Lord Chancellor oppofed the amendment, as deftructive of the principle and operation of the whole bill; and the Chancellor remarked, that by the amendment there could be no conviction but on a written agreement, though a perfon might adhere to and ferve the King's enemies by parole agreements only.

Lord Kenyon fupported the bill, as did likewife

Lord Thurlow, who in the conclufion of his fpeech adverted to the difference of fentiments refpecting the juftice and neceffity of the war. Although no man courted peace more than he did, yet as we were in actual hoftilities, every meafure that could be devifed to thwart the projects and defeat the exertions of the enemy, ought to be adopted. The nation ought to go any lengths in profecuting the war, until we and our allies obtained fome fecurity againft the wild ambition of the French, and fome recompence for the moft wanton and unprovoked aggreffions on others territories. The amendment was negatived. The bill was paffed on April 22. Ayes 51, Noes 7.

On March 16. the Houfe of Lords proceeded in the appeal from the Court of Seffion, Lord Daer, v. Johnftone, and other Freeholders of Kirkcudbright. The Court of Seffion had determined, that Lord Daer, being the eldeft fon of a Peer of Scotland, could not be inrolled or vote as a freeholder, although holding lands to the extent required by the law of Scotland to afford a freehold-qualification.

After the Attorney-General had finifhed his reply for the appellant, Earl Stanhope rofe, and entered at large into the fubject, contending, that the decifions of the Scots Parliament, of the Court of Seffion, and the decifion of the Houfe of Commons of Great Britain in 1728, did not conftitute law, or bind their Lordfhips as a court of appeal. His Lordfhip argued ftrongly for the right of Lord Daer as a fellow citizen and fubject; the queftion alfo involved in it the rights and intereft of a valuable clafs of men. Upon the whole, he thought the freeholders had done right in admitting Lord Daer to be inrolled, and the Court of Seffion had done wrong in altering their judgement. His Lordfhip therefore moved, to reverfe the decree of the Court of Seffion.

Lord Thurlow faid, were he to conſider the caſe as a legiſlator, he would probably agree with the noble Lord, that there was no good reaſon why the eldeſt ſons of Scots Peers ſhould not be eligible to ſit in the Houſe of Commons for

for Scotland, in the ſame way that the eldeſt ſons of Engliſh Peers are eligible for England; but nothing could be more dangerous than for their Lordſhips to act upon any idea of legiſlation when ſitting as judges in a court of appeal, in which caſe, it was their duty to place themſelves exactly in the ſituation of the court from which the appeal comes; and they ſhould not conſider what the law ought to be, but what it really is. When the preſent queſtion came before the Court of Seſſion, they found an uniform practice of more than two hundred years, taking its riſe in the act of parliament 1587, which eſtabliſhed in fact a new conſtitution in Scotland. By that act the parliament was made to conſiſt of four diſtinct branches, viz the prelates, the greater barons or lords of Parliament, the commiſſioners from the leſſer barons, and the burgeſſes—The eldeſt ſons of peers were clearly exempted from being ſent as commiſſioners to parliament, which was then conſidered as a burden—In this the matter originated; and when the being choſen as a commiſſioner to parliament was conſidered as a privilege in place of a burden, what was formerly an exemption operated then as a diſability—His Lordſhip ſupported this opinion by a very accurate explanation of the ancient acts of parliament, and the conſtitutional hiſtory of Scotland: he ſaid when he found this doctrine ſupported by the uniform and invariable practice of more than two hundred years; by the opinion of every writer on the law of Scotland; when he ſaw the proceedings of the parliament of Scotland in 1685 and 1689, and the deciſions of the Houſe of Commons in 1708, after a full and mature conſideration, ſo recently ſubſequent to the act of 1707, it appeared to him, that the conſequences would be dreadful indeed to all the reſt of the law of Scotland, if their Lordſhips ſhould allow themſelves, upon any novel theories, or fine ſpun reaſoning, to alter the eſtabliſhed law of the land. He ſhould therefore vote to affirm the decree of the Court of Seſſion.

Lord Stanhope's motion was then negatived without a diviſion, and the decree affirmed.

[By this deciſion, the important queſtion is finally ſettled, that the eldeſt ſons of Scots Peers cannot vote for, or be elected members of the Houſe of Commons, for any county or borough of Scotland.]

April 16 The committee of privileges determined, that Lord Caſtleſtewart claiming the title of Lord Ochiltree in Scotland, and who voted at the laſt election as ſuch, has not made out his right, and that the votes given on that occaſion by a perſon under the title of Lord Lindores were not good.

The vote of Sir James Sinclair, as Earl of Caithneſs, was ſuſtained.

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A ſhort hiſtory of the perſecution of Chriſtians, by Jews, Heathens, and Chriſtians. To which are added, an account of the preſent ſtate of religion in the United States of America, and ſome obſervations on civil eſtabliſhments of religion. By A. Robinſon. 8vo. 2 s. *Johnſon.*

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" What! ſhall prelates or nobles forſooth
In fine cloaths ſhew their inſolent riches,
And baſely oppoſe naked truth
By *philoſophers* taught *without breeches!*
No —— Let us of raiment bereave
All ariſtocratical ſots,
For our anceſtors Adam and Eve
Were, at firſt, like ourſelves, *Sans Culottes.*

But no longer in innocence dreſs'd,
When they courted the fig-leaf's protection.
And green breeches put on, 'tis confeſs'd
They were fall'n from their priſtine perfection:
Then ſurvey us ſo dauntleſs and bare,
Nor diſpute the perfection we claim,
Who rival the primitive pair,
Unincumber'd with breeches or ſhame. M.

EDINBURGH.

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The Edinburgh Gazette, a newſpaper publiſhed by authority, on Tueſdays and Fridays. Price 4 d. N° 1. was publiſhed on Tueſday July 2.——By the new bankrupt-act, which received the royal aſſent on June 17. all advertiſements reſpecting ſequeſtrations are to be inſerted in this paper.

ODE

ODE for His MAJESTY's BIRTH-DAY.

By HENRY JAMES PYE, *Esq;*

WHEN blind Ambition drives his car
Impetuous through the ranks of war,
Tho' Fame her notes of triumph breathe,
Tho' shouts of conquest soothe the ear,
Yet o'er the victor's blood-stain'd wreath
Reflection drops the pensive tear;
But at Oppression's lawless head
When war's vindictive bolts are sped,
When at the despot's shrinking breast,
When o'er Sedition's haughty crest
Stern Battle shakes th' avenging spear,
And teaches headstrong Arrogance to fear,
Mercy herself shall consecrate the cause,
While Justice points the sword that Indignation draws.

Tho' Albion many an ancient scar
Still bears on her indented breast,
In every age by Gallic war
Or Gallic perfidy impress'd,
Yet o'er their fields when Rapine stood,
When Faction drench'd their towns with blood,
No memory of insult past
Urg'd her to swell Contention's blast;
With grief she view'd their sinking state,
With tears deplor'd her rival's fate;
Their chiefs whose falchions yet were red
With her best blood in battle shed,
Found friendly refuge on her happy shore,
She knew they were distress'd, nor e'er remember'd more.

Yet when Invasion's raging flood
Burst dreadful o'er each ruin'd mound,
And, swell'd by carnage and by blood,
Threaten'd the trembling nations round;
While Europe, from Batavia's wat'ry plain
By Commerce snatch'd from Ocean's wide domain,
To southern seas, that gently lave
Baia's mild shores with tepid wave,
Look'd up where on her rocky throne
Unaw'd Britannia sits alone,—
"Go forth my sons, in Freedom's cause!" she cried,
Check'd was the torrent's course, and refluent roll'd the tide.

What though on this auspicious day
Her offering to the best of Kings,
Pluck'd from the sober olive's spray,
The duteous Muse no longer brings;
Yet while the laurel's warrior bough
Now decks his youthful hero's brow,
Untouch'd by Rapine's hand profane,
Unsoil'd by dark Ambition's stain,
Albion once more with kindling flame
Renews her scenes of ancient fame,
Again she sees in fields of glory shine
Her sons of dauntless breast, her Chiefs of royal line.

SONNETS.

For the SCOTS MAGAZINE.

SONNET I.

I.

OF late I met a damsel lowly born,
Yet trim her gait, and dainty was her air!
With blushing looks so sweet, and cheek so fair,
As well might vie with rosy-featur'd Morn!

II.

Her locks like gold, her eyes like gems of dew!
Alas too soon their glances won my heart,
While softer glances still increase my smart,
And as the charmer look'd, my passion grew!

III.

And now no nymph like her my bosom sways!
Yet higher nymphs than her my heart have won!
But yet so shines to me this nymph alone,
Methinks I'd write a volume in her praise!

IV.

But ah!—how soon love's pleasing visions fade,
While I with dark distress and penury pine!
To-day's misfortunes fell (hard fate of mine!)
Blot the dear visions yesterday had made.

SONNET II.

I.

Alas I seek those flowery scenes in vain,
Which once in youth beguil'd my lingering hours!
No more I sing of love, or vernal bowers,
No more I tread youth's primrose-path again!

II.

Lo now the summer smiles, and all is joy,
While still I tune the sad complaining lyre!
Complaint to me is more than epic fire,
And tears instead of smiles my lov'd employ!

III.

While others climb the shining paths of fame,
I fast and faster steal t'oblivion's shade,
Soon shall I hide me with the silent dead,
With not a grave-stone left to tell my name!

IV.

Yet haply then, tho' low in dust I lie,
Some fond-admiring wight that reads my lore
May recognise me with the bards of yore,
And pay my last remains a passing sigh!

SONNET III.

Oh Nature, to my eyes most welcome still,
With all thy gaudy hues and bloomy vales,
Thy airy mountains wild, and fragrant gales,
Thy walks by meadow green, or mossy rill!

Yet vain to me is now your boasted skill,
To cheer a heart with sorrow woe-begone!
Nor you, nor dearer mortals, hear my moan,
While the lone waste my fond complainings fill!

Oh

Oh then to Him above my plaint I'll bear,
Who knows my grievings beſt, and beſt can ſoothe,
Who knew my riper years and earlier youth,
One ſcene of empty joys, and ſorrows drear!
By Him alone the ſtorms of fate I brave,
'Tis He alone from death my dying ſoul can ſave!

Edinburgh, June 10. 1793. R. ALVES.

A LOVE SONG *to a laughing Fair.*

YE ſhepherds, ſo gentle of mind,
More tender and ſoft than your ſheep,
Who no occupation can find,
But to wander, to ſigh, and to weep;
A plague on your ſighing and whining,
My paſſion is better by half;—
It gives me no cauſe for repining,
I've nothing to do but to laugh.

Your Phillis is ſaucy and vain,
Your Chloe as cold as a Nun;
If they love, they cauſe nothing but pain;
If they frown, the poor ſwain is undone.
Can this be a paſſion divine,
That makes a man look like a calf?
To Venus more pleaſing is mine;
She loves, Homer tells us, to laugh.

Your banks may be cover'd with bees,
Your cheeks may be furrow'd with tears;
But the nymph meets your efforts to pleaſe
Like the adder that ſtoppeth her ears.
You languiſh a year for a ſmile,
For a ſimper a year and a half;
If I walk with my Jenny a mile,
I'm frequently bleſs'd with a laugh.

If laughing is better than crying,
If joy more than ſorrow allures;
If living is better than dying,
My paſſion is better than yours.
Then come thou beſt humour'd of creatures,
The nectar of mirth let us quaff,
Bid defiance to funeral features,
And publiſh our joy by a laugh.

PARODIES OF SHAKESPEARE.

——TO print, or not to print?—that is the queſtion;
Whether 'tis nobler in the mind t'enjoy
The calm retreat of modeſt diffidence,
Or to turn author 'gainſt repeated hints,
And by oppoſing end them:—to print;—to publiſh;—
No more; and by advertiſements to ſee
Our name announced with *A. M. LL. D.*
As graduates heir to——'tis an exhibition
Moſt pleaſing to be wiſh'd: to print;—to publiſh;—
Perchance expoſe one's ſelf—ay, there's the rub;
For in that haſty ſtep what ills may come,
When we have ſent off the copy to the preſs,
Muſt give us pauſe:—there's the reſpect
Should make our eſſays of much longer date;
For who would bear the whips and ſcorns of ſatire,
The ſcholar's jeſt, the critic's contumely,
The ſlurs of deſpiſed notice, the puff's delay,
The tediouſneſs of office, and the loſs
Of books return'd on hand not vendible,
When he might his reputation ſave
By bare quietus? Who would diſgrace bear,
Yet groan beneath enormous bill of charges,
But that the hope of praiſe in the Reviews,—
Thoſe undiſcover'd cenſors, from whoſe ken
No title-page eſcapes—flattering the will
Makes us paſs by what credit we yet have,
To riſque the judgement that we know not of;
Thus vanity doth make ſcribblers of us all!—
And thus the forwardneſs of reſolution,
Ne'er temper'd with the ſolid caſt of thought,
Sends compoſitions of no pith and moment
With this conceit to be tranſcrib'd anew,
And loſe the name of writing ——

HAMLET, III. 1.

The keen-ſet gueſt now, at the ſheriff's feaſt,
Crams his rich veniſon up he knows well how:
As many plateſuls as the haunch will bear,
With diſtinct health and conſign'd bumpers to them,
He makes an end of, with a faint adieu:
And eke out one ſingle ſlice of fat more,
Aſſiſted with the ſweet of currant jelly ſauce.

THOILUS, IV. 4.

She never told her love:—but lover's ſighs,
Whiſpers, vows, kiſſes, moon-light walks,—ſhe blabb'd:
Letting detraction, like a beetle's ſang,
Prey on the faireſt bud: ſhe pin'd with ſpleen,
And in her green and yellow faded damaſk
She ſat, a bloated toad, down to quadrille,
Smiling at grief.——

TWELFTH NIGHT, II. 4.
MASTER SHALLOW.

CHLOE's PICTURE.

IN vain thy ſweets ambroſial, fair flow'r,
Thy lovely Chloe's fairer hand deſign'd,
The Butterfly is ſtudious to devour,
In vain the Bee thy nectar'd dew would find.

How, Nature, art thou here ſurpaſs'd by art!
And could a mortal thus at her command
A bluſhing roſe make from the canvas ſtart?
No! Flora ſurely guided Chloe's hand.

Had I ſuch ſkill, I'd paint, with niceſt care,
An object more enchanting, more divine,
An object grac'd with beauties which enſnare
The lover's heart, the lovers ſoul refine.

Then would my Chloe's portrait ſoon be known,
So juſt a ſemblance would appear to all,
Save the ſweet maid herſelf, ſhe, ſhe alone
Would be unconſcious of th' original.

Brighton, June 24. CHARLOTTE SMITH.
MSS.

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

TURKY.

Conſtantinople, May 20. The reſult of many conferences in the Divan has been a reſolution, that the Porte ſhould obſerve a ſtrict neutrality in the preſent war; and that this determination ſhould be communicated to all the foreign miniſters, in order that it might be made known to their reſpective courts. It has been reſolved, that the terms of this neutrality ſhould be ſimilar to thoſe which were adopted during the American war in 1780 and 1781. No armed veſſels belonging to the belligerent powers are to appear in the Archipelago. A line drawn from Cape Maſopan in the Morea, as far as Alexandria, fixes the boundary, within which the ſhips of war are to remain. Conſequently they will not be allowed to attack each other in that part of the Mediterranean— nor are they to approach within three miles of any Ottoman fort. On the part of the Porte the moſt ſtrict impartiality will be obſerved, as both parties will receive ſimilar treatment.

GERMANY.

Bodenheim, May 21. On the 15th inſt. the advanced poſts of the French were repulſed from Bleſeiſtle by Col Sockule. While the advanced poſts were thus engaged, Monſieur Houchard endeavoured, with 20,000 infantry and a conſiderable corps of cavalry, to turn Prince Hohenloe's camp near Homburg, and to take poſſeſſion of the important poſition of Kayſerlautern; but Prince Hohenloe, having received intimation of that intention, quitted Homburg, and returned with the greateſt expedition to Kayſerlautern, where he arrived only half an hour before the French army, and thus ſecured that poſition. The country of Deux Ponts, Homburg, and Carlſberg is conſequently again abandoned; and the French, upon taking poſſeſſion of the ſeveral towns deſerted by the Pruſſians, committed great devaſtations. *L. Gaz*

Official Account of the Sortie from Mentz.

On the night between the 30th and 31ſt of May, at one o'clock in the morning, the French having propoſed to themſelves to ſurpriſe and ſurround the Pruſſian head-quarters at Marienborn, to kill or carry off Gen. Kalkreuth, his Royal Highneſs Prince Louis of Pruſſia, and the Duke of Weimar, and to ſet fire to and deſtroy the Pruſſian camp, began to put their plan into execution as follows:

A little before one o'clock they made attacks upon Weiſſenau, Mumbach, the point of the Mayn, and the Heſſian camp; and preciſely at one o'clock, directed their principal attack, with between 5 and 6000 ſans culottes, all intoxicated, in four companies, commanded by the National commiſſioner Merlin, Gen. Oyre, and ſix German traitors, one of whom fell into our hands, upon the camp of Marienborn, under the moſt formidable diſcharge of their artillery from Mentz.

A party of peaſants had been ordered that night to clear a part of the fields— the French, who had gained intelligence of this, treacherouſly obtained our watch-word, and ſent off their van unarmed, with their coats turned inſide out, and carrying pitch forks. This van, thus diſguiſed, paſſed through all our poſts as peaſants ordered to do the labour already mentioned, having at their head a German traitor of the name of Lus, clerk to the Bailiwick of Niedelorun, and four other accomplices of our nation, making a proper uſe of the watch-word, which had been betrayed to them. They were eſcorted by two columns, who gave themſelves out to be Auſtrians, and ſeemed to confirm their aſſertion by giving the preſcribed watch word. In this manner they penetrated to the camp of the Saxon cuiraſſiers and Weimar, the battalion of Wegner, and that of Manſtein, ruſhed into the tents of the officers, killed or wounded moſt deſperately all thoſe who came in their way, ſhot the horſes faſtened to the palliſades, entered even Marienborn, broke the windows, and committed a thouſand exceſſes.

Many of them, who were in a moſt beaſtly ſtate of drunkenneſs, unable to contain the courage which Bacchus had inſpired them with, roared loudly with the liberty cries of *Vive la Nation.* This incident giving time to the Pruſſians to form themſelves, all the camp drew forth.

His Royal Highneſs, who but a moment before eſcaped being taken by the enemy, advanced with a ſelect corps, to cut off the enemy's retreat, while a detachment of the huſſars of Wurmſer made, from another quarter, the moſt dreadful havock in their ranks. His Royal Highneſs, who was moſt gallantly ſupported in his courſe, by the cuiraſſiers of Saxe Weimar, and three companies of Manſtein, not only put the enemy to flight, but purſued them under the cannon of Mentz, where a great number of them fell by their own fire.

In

In this affair the enemy had 300 men killed, and 33, with two officers, taken prisoners.

Our loss consists in five officers, including Major La Valiere, besides 50 men killed. Among the wounded we reckon his Royal Highness Prince Louis of Prussia, and about ten other officers, besides 67 privates.

Gen. Kalkreuth, the Duke of Weimar, Manstein, Bosch, and Wolframsdorf, lost their horses. The regiment of Weimar had 150 horses either killed or taken. We also had one officer and 27 men made prisoners.

At Marienborn the French murdered a girl of 16 years of age, and spiked three pieces of cannon and one howitzer.

The traitor De Lul, one of their guides, who fell into our hands, was hanged on Sunday morning.

About eleven o'clock in the night of the 2d inst. the French made another sortie upon our batteries and encampment at Bleiau, with a design of penetrating to Ginsheim; but they were driven back with considerable loss.

All the trees and crops are cut down in the fields about Mentz, and large fosses dug, and covered with leaves.

At Holy Cross the Austrians have opened the trenches against the citadel of Mentz, the garrison of which still consists of 16,000 men.

FRANCE.

Feb. 18. the committee of war presented a plan for recruiting the army, which requires 300,000 additional men.—Adjourned till to-morrow.

Bourdon Grammont, Captain of the Leopard, one of Adm. Truguet's squadron, writes on the 13th from Carlefort road in the island of St Pierre, that he has taken that little island.

The Convention referred the following question to the committees: "Can the Lord Duke of Richmond retain, or ought he to retain, possession of the estate of Aubigny, in France?"

21. The minister of war informed the Convention, that General Custine, having wished for some time past to dismantle an island of the Rhine, opposite to Gunsheim, had embraced a favourable opportunity of attempting that expedition, and succeeded.

The Convention decreed, that the bust of Pelletier, who was lately massacred for voting for the death of the King, should be placed beside that of Brutus.

Feb. 21. Bournonville, minister at war, said, that as the forces of the enemy would soon be in motion, it would be necessary to pursue vigorous measures for recruiting the armies. He proposed, therefore, that the Convention should authorise the departments to order the 60,000 volunteers, who had quitted the army without permission, to join it again; to charge the commissioners to demand from the National Guards the uniforms and arms which they have in their possession, in order that they may be given to others; to substitute general officers in the vigour of life, for those who are aged and infirm, and to authorise the minister for the home department to deliver to that of war those matrasses which are rotting in the magazines. The minister added, that the 60,000 volunteers, who had quitted their standards without leave, would reinforce the army in Belgium and that on the Rhine. Dumourier would then be able to make a vigorous attack on Holland, while Custine might operate an happy diversion; and thus the two points of the North and East be in safety.

These reports were referred to the Committee of General Defence, with orders to give in a report upon them immediately.

The sitting was terminated with reading the articles of the decree of organization of the army.

During the debate which ensued, Marat and Geniffieu had a dispute at the Tribune, and from threats they came to blows.

This scandalous scene occasioned great confusion in the Convention. The President declared that the right of speaking belonged to Geniffieu, and that Marat was in the wrong: he was therefore called to order, and censured. Some of the members, who wished that he might be punished for his insolence, moved that he might be sent to the Abbey, but the proposal was rejected.

24. A deputation of washerwomen came to complain of the high price of soap. This article costs now 30 sous, which they could formerly purchase for 14. They attribute this excessive dearth to monopolizers.

26. Bazire, in the name of the committee of general safety, called the attention of the Convention to the present alarming state of Paris. He said, there existed a great ferment among the people, and that they were assembling in a tumultuous manner in very large bodies,

bodies, on account of the ſcarcity of proviſions. He moved, therefore, and the Convention decreed, that the municipality of Paris ſhould be authoriſed to purſue ſuch meaſures as they might think neceſſary for reſtoring order; even to cauſe the drum to beat to arms if neceſſary; and that they ſhould every day give to the Convention an account of the ſtate of Paris.

27. Santerre mentioned ſome particulars of the prudent conduct exhibited yeſterday by the conſtituted authorities. Strong bodies of armed men were parading the ſtreets, and every thing announced the re-eſtabliſhment of tranquillity.

A deputation from the Section of Banconſeil appeared at the bar, and accuſed the conſtituted authorities of the moſt criminal neglect, in not ſuppreſſing the popular tumults which diſturbed the capital: they requeſted, therefore, that they might be puniſhed.

Salles.—"It has been propoſed that you ſhould puniſh the inſtigators of theſe crimes. I denounce Marat, who, in his paper of yeſterday, inſtigated the people to pillage"—[A dreadful noiſe and uproar now enſued, which continued two hours.]

Marat, entering the hall at this moment, was received with loud and repeated applauſes from the rabble in all parts of the galleries. This inſulting indecency ſeemed to diſguſt the whole Convention, and the tumult increaſed. Marat, mounting the Tribune, threw out a great deal of abuſe againſt what he called *the faction of Roland*, and declared the only proper meaſure to be purſued was, to give up to the people the execution of that vengeance which belonged to them, as every other means of ſaving them were inſufficient.

After a violent debate, the Convention paſſed the following decree:—The National Convention, on a denunciation on a paper of Marat, reſpecting the troubles which took place in the city of Paris, refers it to the ordinary tribunals, and charges the miniſter of juſtice to cauſe to be proſecuted the authors and inſtigators of theſe crimes, and to give in a report on his proceedings in the courſe of three days.

A letter from Gen. Miranda ſtated, that Maeſtricht was inveſted by 18,000 men. The circumvallation of all the works was finiſhed on the 23d, and the French had then loſt only three men. The General ſummoned the Governor to ſurrender, and on his refuſal began to bombard the town. Several of the houſes were ſet on fire, but the inhabitants found means to extinguiſh the flames. The enemy had made two ſallies with 2000 men, but in each had been repulſed with loſs.

28. The war miniſter appeared at the bar. "I come (ſaid he) to announce to the Convention the news of the important capture of Breda. The expedition made by the right wing of Dumourier's army was conducted by Gen. D'Arcon, who both in the attack and the ſiege diſplayed ſuperior talents, and an indefatigable activity.

March 1. The commiſſioners in Belgia have written that three ſmall towns of Brabant have expreſſed a deſire to be united to France.

The miniſter of foreign affairs has written, 1ſt, That Bruges has expreſſed the ſame wiſh. 2d, That the inhabitants of St Pierre, in Sardinia, ſwear to remain attached to France.

The Convention decreed, that Bruſſels and its ſuburbs form a part of the French Republic.

On the report of the committees of Agriculture and Commerce, General Safety and War, the Convention paſſed the two following decrees—

The National Convention, conſidering that the hoſtile conduct of the powers combined againſt the Republic is an infraction of anterior treaties, decrees:

1. All treaties of alliance or commerce which exiſted between the ancient French Government and the powers with which the Republic is at war are annulled.

2. Eight days after the publication of the preſent decree, it ſhall not be lawful to bring within the territories of the Republic, either by ſea or land, velvets or cotton ſtuffs, woollen cloths known under the name of Kerſeymeres, hoſiery goods of any kind, works of poliſhed ſteel, metal buttons, pottery made of Engliſh tobacco-pipe clay, brought from foreign countries, under pain of confiſcation, agreeably to the firſt article of the fifth title of the law of Auguſt 22. 1791.

3. After the firſt of April next, there cannot be imported into France, nor admitted to the payment of the rights of tariff, any wares or merchandiſe manufactured in foreign countries, unleſs it be proved that they have been fabricated in

countries with which the Republic is not at war.

4. This proof ſhall be made by certificates delivered by the Conſuls of France reſiding in thoſe countries, or, failing Conſuls, by public officers; they ſhall contain a formal atteſtation that theſe wares or merchandiſe have been manufactured in the places where the certificates were delivered.

5. Goods imported contrary to this decree ſhall be ſold three days after confiſcation has been definitively pronounced. One half of the net produce of the articles ſold ſhall belong, and ſhall be paid immediately after the ſale, to the perſon or perſons who ſhall have denounced the ſaid articles, or aſſiſted in ſeizing them.

6. Merchandiſe found in prizes taken from the enemy, cordage and ſhips ſtores, timber for the navy, anchors, arms, and warlike ammunition, ſhall not be included in the preſent prohibition.

7. The articles of merchandiſe prohibited by the preſent decree or by former laws, ariſing from the wreck of ſhips on the coaſts of France, may be introduced into the territory of the republic, on paying 20 per cent. of the value for the articles prohibited as above.

8. The National Convention, anxious to leave no doubt of the honour and rectitude of the French nation, authoriſes all unprohibited merchandiſe to be ſhipped on board neutral ſhips in the ports of the republic, and orders that the preſent article be mentioned in the paſſports which ſhall be delivered to them for the purpoſe of their ſecurity from all attacks of French privateers.

Second Decree.

The National Convention, conſidering that the preſent circumſtances of the republic render the moſt extraordinary precautions neceſſary, not to leave its enemies the means of procuring proviſions for their troops, and materials for their manufactures, decrees as follows:

1. The National Convention extends to all the departments of the republic, the proviſional prohibition of the exportation to foreign countries, either by ſea or land, of cattle, horſes, mules, grain, and forage of all kinds, whether they be ſpecified or not in former laws.

2. The National Convention alſo prohibits proviſionally the exportation to foreign countries of freſh or ſalt butter, leather of all kinds, unwrought cork, all mealy vegetables, ſuch as potatoes, cheſnuts, and of all fruits, compriſed under the general head of proviſions.

3. All articles contrary to the preſent decree ſhall be ſeized and confiſcated: half of the net produce of the ſale ſhall belong to the perſons who ſhall have denounced them, and concurred in the ſeizure.

March 2. The deputies of Mons and of the 330 communes of Hainault appeared at the bar, and requeſted that that country might be united to France, under the name of the Department of Jemappe. Decreed.

The Convention decreed alſo, that the *ci-devant* principality of Salm, in the department des Voſges, ſhould be united to France, agreeably to the wiſh of the inhabitants expreſſed by their deputies.

Cambon propoſed, and the Convention adopted, the long plan of a decree preſcribing the conduct which the French Generals are to obſerve in exerciſing the revolutionary power in Holland. This decree, which is founded on the ſame principles as that of Dec. 15. frees the Batavians from the oath required of them in 1788; aboliſhes ſervitude, tithes, and privileges; deſtroys the Stadtholderſhip, the States-General, and the courts of juſtice; and ſuppreſſes the taxes on bread and beer until the Batavian people, united in primary aſſemblies, ſhall have declared their will. The French Generals are authoriſed to affix ſeals to all the moveables, and above all, to ſequeſtrate the immoveable property of the Stadtholder, his favourers, adherents, or voluntary ſervants.

3. The report of the committee of petitions gave an account of a variety of addreſſes tranſmitted to the Convention from all parts of the country. The addreſſes congratulated the Convention on the vigorous meaſures purſued for the ſafety of the Republic, and thanked them for having paſſed ſentence of death on Louis XVI.

The committee of the marine and the committee of liquidation requeſted, that Barrie, captain of a privateer, who in the late war raiſed, at his own expence, a body of 400 ſeamen, who took the iſland of Dominica, who aſſiſted alſo in taking that of Grenada, and who, in a ſhip under American colours, took, during the courſe of the American war, 211 Engliſh veſſels, ſhould be included in the liſt of officers intitled to a national reward.—Decreed.

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A letter from Dumourier was read, giving an account of the taking of fort Klundert. The garrifon conſiſted of 150 men, 73 of whom were made priſoners.

4. A letter was read from the miniſter for foreign affairs, which announced, that the city of Hamburg, either through fear or raſhneſs, had violated her neutrality with France, had entered into the league of Tyrants, and had ordered the diſmiſſion of M. Hoc, Charge d'Affairs of the Republic in that city.

The Convention decreed, that an embargo ſhould be laid on all thoſe ſhips in the French ports which belong to the Hans Towns.

Gen. Cuſtine, who came to Paris, in conſequence of an order from the Executive Power, preſented his homage to the Convention by a letter.

5. This morning diſagreeable news were ſpread over all Paris. It was known that a check had been received, and all the deputies were impatient to know it. M. Billaut, Varennes, and many others, reproached the Secretaries for the ſilence they had affected. "Has it been forgotten," ſaid they, "that the taking of Verdun made all France fly to arms?"

A Secretary then aſcended the Tribune, and read a letter from the Commiſſioners of Belgia, announcing that the cantonments of the French near Aix-la-Chapelle had been forced by the enemy, and that Gen. Valence has evacuated Aix-la-Chapelle. The enemies then divided their forces into three columns, one of which advanced towards Maeſtricht, the ſiege of which has been raiſed by Gen. Miranda.

Carra ſaid, that he had juſt heard from the miniſter of war, that the enemy amounted only to 24,000, and that they were conſequently not formidable; that Gen. Valence had retired in good order from Aix la-Chapelle; and that the ſiege of Maeſtricht was not raiſed but only ſuſpended; and that General Dumourier had received orders to advance himſelf, and lay ſiege to it in form.

6. Another letter was read from the commiſſioners in Belgia, ſtating, that every thing is in a moſt alarming ſituation; that the army which retired from Aix la-Chapelle is almoſt diſbanded; that the enemy will to-morrow or perhaps this evening be in Liege, where all our proviſions are collected, and which contains immenſe treaſures. If Dumourier himſelf does not arrive, they cannot anſwer for the conſequences.

Several members moved, that the miniſter of war, then preſent at the ſittings, ſhould throw ſuch lights on this letter as he might be able to afford.

Bournonville accordingly ſaid, I received yeſterday a courier from Gen. Valence. He informs me, that the poſts on the Roer have been forced; alſo, that one column of the enemy was advancing towards Ruremond, and another towards Maeſtricht. As to the detailed accounts given by the commiſſioners, he ſpeaks of nothing ſimilar to me.

Yeſterday I ſent off a courier, with orders to Valence and Miranda to operate an immediate junction, which will form a corps of 40,000 men. As to the reſt, if the enemy come to-morrow before Liege, it would not be ſurpriſing if it ſhould be taken the ſame day, for Liege is not fortified.

The Convention decreed that Tournay and its bailiwick ſhould form an integral part of the French Republic.

7. Barrere, in the name of the committee of general defence, gave in a report on the political ſituation of France with regard to Spain. He read a letter from the miniſter for foreign affairs on this ſubject, and endeavoured to ſhew that the King of Spain had never remained neuter; that the republic ought to avenge the inſults which it had received from that monarch; and that one enemy more would only be a preſage of new victories. He therefore propoſed, and the Convention unanimouſly decreed,

Article I. The National Convention declares in name of the French nation, that in conſideration of the multiplied acts of aggreſſion on the part of Spain, the French Republic is at war with the King of Spain.

II. The National Convention charges the executive council to call forth all the forces which may appear neceſſary for repelling the aggreſſion and for maintaining the independence, dignity, and intereſts of the French republic. It will therefore purſue ſuch meaſures that the army of the Pyrenees be raiſed to 100,000 men.

III. The executive council ſhall employ all the naval and land forces, as it ſhall judge neceſſary for the defence of the republic.

IV. Six Commiſſioners, choſen from the Convention, ſhall repair to the ſouth-

ern departments, to provide for the wants of the army, to accelerate the recruiting, and to animate the zeal of the citizens.

Several letters were read from the commiſſioners and the generals in Belgium.

8. A decree was paſſed that all leave of abſence was expired; that all officers, who did not join their corps within a week, ſhould be broke; and that the miniſter at war ſhould give in a liſt of the general officers who were not at their poſt at Aix-la-Chapelle.

Danton demanded for the city of Paris the honour of once more ſaving France. "Let us not," ſaid he "wait for the departments; let commiſſioners from our own body repair this evening to each of the 48 ſections of Paris, to communicate to them the ſtate of the French armies in Belgium, to remind all the citizens capable of bearing arms, of the oath which they have taken, and to ſummon them in the name of liberty and equality, to haſten to the aſſiſtance of their brethren in Belgium and the Netherlands. If we immediately ſend off 30,000 men to Dumourier, the glory of the Republic will not be tarniſhed. This propoſition was unanimouſly adopted.

The Convention decreed, that Hainault and Louvain ſhould be added to the French republic.

9. The commiſſioners deputed the preceding day to the ſections, gave an account of their miſſion, and the diſpoſition in which they found the people.

The report of the public danger having every where gone before them, they found all the city inflamed with ardour and zeal to defend their country. A new army is going to iſſue out of Paris; new victories are about to ſignalize the infant republic.

Some ſections have expreſſed their anxiety to the commiſſioners, reſpecting the public tranquillity during the abſence of the troops on the frontiers; and, fearing that ſome counter revolutioniſts might again conſpire againſt the republic, required that a revolutionary tribunal ſhould be formed.

On the report which the commiſſioners made of their demand, the Convention decreed, that there ſhould be eſtabliſhed an extraordinary tribunal, to judge without appeal, and without having recourſe to the tribunal of caſſation, all conſpirators and counter revolutioniſts.

Danton, after declaiming againſt the avarice of uſurers, and inhumanity of creditors, moved that all priſoners confined for debt ſhould be ſet at liberty, in order that they might march to the aſſiſtance of their brethren. Decreed.

Saint André moved, that confinement for debt ſhould be aboliſhed.

Some members having ſtated that certain exceptions ſhould be made, the whole was referred to the committees of legiſlation and commerce.

10. The Mayor of Paris communicated a detail of the irregularities committed at the houſe of Gorſas, and alſo at the houſe of the printer of the Chronique, where an armed mob broke the preſſes, carried away the types, and burnt all the papers. Forty perſons in military uniform, among whom were ſome dragoons of the republic, were the authors of theſe exceſſes. The Mayor added, that he had taken every neceſſary meaſure for diſcovering the guilty.

11. Bournonville, miniſter at war, give in his reſignation, but afterwards withdrew it.

18. A letter was read, announcing that the communication between Nantz and Rennes was intercepted by a number of inſurgents.

Lareveliere declared to the Aſſembly, that a plan was in agitation at Paris to deſtroy the Convention, and renew a monarchical government.

Another member aſſerted, that in the department of Du Pas-de-Calais the counter-revolutioniſts did every thing they could to impede the recruiting. In two diſtricts the commiſſioners ſent by the department had been inſulted by the ariſtocrats, and their lives threatened.

Several letters were read, announcing that the departments of La Vendee and des Deux Sevres were in the poſſeſſion of the inſurgents, who had alſo ſeized on the diſtrict of Cholet, and ſet fire to it. The forces ſent to quell theſe counter-revolutioniſts had been repulſed with loſs. The ſame letters ſtate, that the ariſtocrats are provided with artillery.

A letter was read from the national commiſſioners at Orleans, informing the Convention, that Leonard Bourdon, one of their colleagues, had been nearly murdered by the ariſtocrats, who told him to go and join Lepelletier. The municipality, they added, inſtead of puniſh-

ing,

ing, countenanced the atrocious act, and the adminiſtrators of the department only repreſented it to the Aſſembly as a ſlight quarrel.

One of the members informed the Convention, that the rebels at Amiens had been repulſed with the loſs of 500 men.

Lafource announced to the Aſſembly, that the counter-revolutioniſts were in force in the departments of Lille and Villaine, to the number of 800; that they were poſſeſſed of about ten leagues of the country, had cut off ſeveral communications, and had drove the troops of the line, the national guards, and the Gens d'Armes, as far as Chateau Briaud; they had alſo murdered a mayor, his ſon, and a conſtitutional curate. They ſay it is time the cap of liberty ſhould be thrown down. The Convention, on the motion of Lafource, ordered a proper force to be ſent againſt them.

Some volunteer gunners of the ſection of the corn-market demanded that the Ex-miniſter Roland, and the preſent miniſters, ſhould be examined; that the authors of the diſturbances at Paris ſhould be puniſhed; that the general officers who were not at their poſts at the moment of attack ſhould be broke; that the ſale of money ſhould be prohibited, and monopolizers puniſhed; and that the departments ſhould be requeſted to recal thoſe deputies who acted contrary to the intereſts of their country.

Barrere moved, that the republic ſhould be declared in a ſtate of revolution, and that whoever propoſed an Agrarian law, a propoſition which had naſſed the people, ſhould be puniſhed with death. The latter the Aſſembly decreed unanimouſly.

A decree was iſſued ordering the counter-revolutioniſts in cuſtody at Rennes, Lamballe, &c. to be brought to Paris.

A member of the committee of general ſafety informed the Convention, that General Labourdonnaie had been ordered to his poſt in Britanny, and that General Marc was on his march againſt the inſurgents. The war miniſter requeſted of the Convention that the latter might be diſpoſed with cannon, as they held ſecret intelligence with the enemies of the Republic; this meaſure, he added, was the more urgent, as an Engliſh ſhip of three maſts had appeared on the French coaſts, and fired ſome cannon. This advice was approved of.

The city of Orleans was declared in a ſtate of rebellion.

A decree was paſſed, purporting that every emigrant or baniſhed perſon who is found in France after the time mentioned in the ſentence, ſhall be taken up and tried in the courſe of 24 hours.

19. A letter was read from Dumourier, giving an account of an engagement at Tirlemont, on the 15th and 16th, in which he took poſſeſſion of Tirlemont.

Diſaſtrous news were announced from the preſident of the council-general of the departments of Maine and Loire. The ſucceſs of the rebels had been ſuch as required the moſt vigorous meaſures. All that part ſeparated on the ſouth by the Loire was in their power. The Patriots of Saint Florent had been murdered by them; they had pillaged the public treaſures of the diſtrict, and carried off the records.

Chemilly had ſuffered in the ſame manner. On the 16th there had been an engagement, when the patriots were vanquiſhed. Saumur was threatened. The magiſtrates had aſſembled the ſcattered forces, to offer a reſolute front to the counter-revolutioniſts. Couriers were gone to the neighbouring departments to demand aſſiſtance. All communication with the Lower Loire was interrupted. The plunderers were maſters of Ancenia. They all wore the white cockade. They demanded a king, and the recal of the emigrants. The preſident of the department terminated his letter by informing the Convention, that the domeſtics of the ci-devants, and ſome prieſts, having kindled firſt of all the fire of diſcord, 200 of them had been made priſoners; and he demanded the eſtabliſhment of a revolutionary tribunal, to do juſtice to the traitors upon the very ſpot.

20. A member gave an account of an inſurrection at Montargis, and that Manuel was aſſaulted, and it is thought murdered.

22. A letter from Dumourier, dated March 20. to Lt-Gen. Duval was read; in which he calls upon Duval for ſuccours to ſupply the loſs of more than 4000 cowards who had deſerted his army, and deprived him of a victory otherwiſe certain; he adds, that he had fought the enemy on the 18th, in the famous plain of Nervinghen; that his left had not only fought ill, but fled beyond Tirlemont; that he withdrew his

centre

centre and his right fighting; that on the night between the 19th and 20th, his left abandoned its position; that the enemy, in conſequence attacked him by the road of St Tron, but that he withdrew to his poſition behind Tirlemont, after rallying his left; and that next night he took a new poſition on the heights of Cumptitch, where he expected to be attacked.

Camus, one of the commiſſioners, gave an account of this battle. Egalite commanded the centre, Valence the right, and Miranda the left. At four the French had the advantage, when the enemy, coming up with freſh troops, repulſed the wing commanded by Miranda. Valence pierced the enemy's line, at the head of the cavalry, but being ill-ſupported, was ſurrounded by the enemy, accompanied only by his Aids-de-camp and a few troopers, with whom he fought his way through, having received three wounds in his head, and a contuſion on his arm, and three of his Aids-de-camp being wounded: Camus alſo complained of the want of diſcipline and deſertion of part of the troops.

24. The commiſſioners of the Belgic army ſtated, that they had ſuſpended Miranda, and the colonel of the 73d regiment of infantry. Decreed that they be brought priſoners to the bar.

A letter from Nantz, dated March 19. ſtated that city to be in the middle of a civil war, and that the inſurgents within a circumference of three leagues, were not over-rated at 40,000.

25. The miniſter at war announced the retreat of Dumourier to the French frontier, of which, he ſaid, it would be improper to publiſh the detail. Murmurs.

27. Roberſpierre moved, that all the relations of the late King, except his ſon, ſhould be baniſhed from France within eight days; and that the late Queen ſhould be tried for her life, before the revolutionary tribunal. The Convention, almoſt unanimouſly, paſſed to the order of the day.

Dumourier, after his retreat from the Netherlands, on the 29th wrote to the Convention, ſtating his ill ſucceſs: "That the allied powers were in too great force to be oppoſed, and that the executive government would do well to ſue for peace, as the only means of ſaving their country from total deſtruction; he obſerved, however, that, from his knowledge of the perſons againſt whom he had to act, he knew they would liſten to no propoſals from the preſent conſtituted authorities; he therefore recommended, that the Convention ſhould declare the Dauphin King, and then diſſolve itſelf; that this ſtep would ſhow the earneſtneſs and good faith of their intentions, and probably open the door for negotiation."

This letter being high treaſon againſt the Republic, on the 30th ult. the municipality of Paris appeared at the bar of the Convention, and impeached Dumourier as a traitor to his country.

This propoſition created great tumult; but at length, on the motion of Camus, four reſolutions were unanimouſly paſſed, the ſubſtance of which was—that four Commiſſioners, members of the Convention, and General Bournonville, the war miniſter, ſhould be ſent to order Dumourier to the bar; to arreſt all officers whom they ſuſpect, and bring them to the bar.

During the diſcuſſion, Marat endeavoured to perſuade the Convention not to ſend Bournonville, as he would be wanted; but it was obſerved, that his abſence would be only for a ſhort time, and that the clerks in the office could tranſact his buſineſs. He was accordingly named as a Commiſſioner, with M. Camus, Quinette, La Marc, and Bancal.

April 1 Cambaceres, in the name of the committee of public ſafety, read a letter of Dumourier to the Convention of the 12th, and another of the 28th of March, addreſſed to Bournonville, in which he gave an account of the retreat of the body of the army under the command of Generals Neuilly and Ferrand, who, by the deſertion of a great number of volunteers, were obliged to evacuate the city of Mons, during the night of the capitulation of General Maraſſe, military commander of Anvers, who by that method, though not the moſt honourable, yet indiſpenſably neceſſary, ſaved a body of 10,000 men. He added, that Colonels St Clair and Thouvenot, were attacked without means of defence—that our military convoys were detained at Bruges—that he has ſent forces in order to liberate thoſe convoys—that he has given orders to garriſon St Omer, Cambray, and all the places on the line from Dunkirk to Givet. In theſe letters Dumourier deſcribes the army as in a ſtate of the greateſt diſorder, and not having proviſions for more than ten days; the new levies ſent to recruit the armies

conſiſt

conſiſt of old men and children, who, ſo far from being uſeful, ſerve only to increaſe the confuſion, and conſume the proviſions. He declares, that if order and diſcipline be not reſtored—that if fifty authorities, each more abſurd than the other, continue to direct all political and military operations, France is loſt. He affirms, that it is impoſſible for him to ſtop the progreſs of the enemy, who, with an army of 20,000 cavalry, lay waſte and reduce to aſhes all that part of the country which is in the neighbourhood of Paris. Dumourier concludes this melancholy repreſentation of the ſtate of affairs, with beſtowing eulogiums on the clemency and moderation of the Auſtrians, which were intitled to the more praiſe, as, from the example of cruelty and outrage which the French had exhibited, a very different conduct on their part might have been expected. I, ſays he, have always affirmed, and I repeat, that a Republic can only be founded on virtue, and that freedom can be maintained only by order and wiſdom.

Cambaceres then gave an account of the proceedings of the Commiſſioners. Arrived at Valenciennes, they learned that Gen. Dumourier was at Tournay. They repaired thither, and found him with Madame Sillery, Pamela, Egalité, and Valence. He was ſurrounded with deputations from the diſtrict of Cambray. The interview was violent. Dumourier expreſſed himſelf in terms of invective againſt the Jacobins. "They will ruin France," ſaid he: "But I will ſave it, though they ſhould call me a Cæſar, a Cromwell, a Monk." The Commiſſioners carried the converſation no further. They departed, and returned next day, determined to diſſemble, in order the better to diſcover the extent of his views. Encouraged by their overtures, Dumourier no longer kept any bounds. He ſaid that the Convention were a herd of ruffians, whom he all equally held in abhorrence: That all the volunteers were poltroons; but all their efforts would be in vain. If the Queen and her children are threatened, I will march to Paris; it is my fixed intention; and the Convention will not exiſt three weeks longer." The Commiſſioners aſked him by what means he would replace the Convention? His anſwer was, The means are already formed. Q. Do not you wiſh to have the Conſtitution?—A. It is a fooliſh Conſtitution; I expected better from Condorcet; the former, with all its imperfections, was preferable.—Q. Do you wiſh to have a King?—A. We muſt have one.—Q. And from what quarter would you take him? A. "Of what conſequence is it, whether it be a James, a Louis, or a Philip?" ſaid Paoli. It is a new outrage of the Jacobins to call me of the Orleans party.—Q. How would you contrive to cauſe your new Conſtitution and your King to be accepted? A. I have along with me all the Preſidents of diſtricts; beſides, I am buſied to reſtore peace to France; I have already entered into a negotiation with the Prince of Cobourg for an exchange of priſoners; and for the purpoſe of withdrawing from Holland thoſe eighteen battalions who are on the point of being cut off.—Q. But your negotiations with Cobourg, and the peace which you wiſh to procure to France, will not have the effect to metamorphoſe Republicans into Royaliſts? A. No matter. Muſt I again tell you? I will be at Paris in three weeks! and I will then be able to prevent them from going on with their projects of Liberty and a Republic. Since the Battle of Jemappe, I have wept over my ſucceſs in ſo bad a cauſe. France muſt have a King; do you think we ought to abandon the French territory to the enemy.—Q. How would you inſtal your King?—A. My army, if I chooſe, ſhall be an army of Mamelukes. With twelve thouſand men I will take Paris, or compel it to ſurrender by famine.—Q. But may not you, perhaps, be ſtopt in your projects? A. I deſpiſe the Convention; it will ſoon be reduced to the bailiwick of Paris. Beſides, my horſe will ſoon carry me among the Auſtrians. They eſteem me; and I ſhall be received by them.—Duboiſton then propoſed to communicate to him a plan of Counter-revolution.—A. It is not practicable. Mine is better. I mean to invade Belgium, of which I will make the conqueſt for myſelf, and of which I will render myſelf Chief, under the protection of the Houſe of Auſtria. Here terminated the interview of the commiſſioners.

Cambaceres then entered on his report, the reſult of which was, that a grand conſpiracy was on foot, of which Dumourier was the principal agent; and that many perſons attached to the houſe of Philip of Orleans, called Egalité, were ſtrongly ſuſpected of being

complicated

complicated in the plot. He concluded that the only meaſure of ſafety would be the apprehenſion of all thoſe related to Orleans, or who wiſhed for roy.lty.

Several members wiſhed to ſpeak on the conduct of Dumourier; but it was obſerved, that it would be better to wait till his arrival. Danton, however, entered into ſome explanations of his own conduct, and expreſſed his indignation at the treachery of Dumourier.

Laſource ſaid, that Danton abandoned Dumourier only becauſe he ſaw his perfidy unmaſked. The precipitate journies of Danton; his refuſal to appear in the committee; his efforts to raiſe the people in a body; and the immenſe ſums which he had ſpent without producing any account, proved clearly that he was in concert with Dumourier. He moved, that Sillery and Egalité ſhould be put under arreſt; that a commiſſion ſhould be formed to examine the conduct of the commiſſioners in Belgium; that the minute addreſſed by Duboiſſon, Pariyrac, and Paoli, ſhould be printed and ſent to the army; and that an addreſs ſhould be prepared, to explain to the French people the misfortunes of their country.

Danton. The patriots are oppreſſed by the ariſtocracy. It is meant to murder them, by making the people believe that they have been tampering in Dumourier's plot. [He was interrupted by a vehement agitation of the Convention, and afterwards proceeded.]—You reproach me, you who ſit on the mountain, with not exerting all the energy of character which nature hath beſtowed upon me. You accuſe me of weakneſs. Very well! I confeſs my error, and I proclaim before all France, that thoſe who through ſtupidity or weakneſs meant to withdraw the tyrant from the ſword of the law, are the ſame men who indulge in the inſolent practice of calumny. I am reproached with not repairing to the committee at the moment of my return from Belgium. How could I? Overpowered with fatigue, after paſſing ſeveral nights without reſt, was it not natural to yield to this firſt call? Scarcely had I obtained a few hours of repoſe, when I repaired to the committee; and I call to witneſs all who were preſent, what were my firſt words. "Dumourier muſt be watched. Dumourier is a traitor. Dumourier has ſaid, that the Convention conſiſts of 300 fools, led by 400 ruffians."

"But Dumourier wiſhes for a King, and Danton is ſuſpected of having been his partner in this audacious, this criminal idea; Danton, who, if I may ſay ſo, led the tyrant to the ſcaffold. But let us ceaſe to impute to innocence a crime of which thoſe only who had the wickedneſs to keep terms with Louis can be reaſonably ſuſpected—thoſe who at clandeſtine ſuppers concerted plans of conſpiracy with him. I defy the traitor to produce a ſingle line of mine that can compromiſe me with him. If he can, let my head pay the forfeit." He concluded with propoſing to levy 50,000 men for the protection of Paris; and that the commiſſion above decreed ſhould take cognizance of all the deputies ſince the opening of the Convention, and of all publications againſt the unity of the Republic, &c. &c.

2. The popular ſociety of Toulon denounced Gen. Paoli as a ſupporter of deſpotiſm, who, in concert with the adminiſtrators of the department, had inflicted every kind of hardſhip upon the patriots, at the ſame time favouring the emigrants and the refractory prieſts. They demand that his head ſhould fall under the avenging ſword of the law.

Laſource. "When the inhabitants of Corſica combated for their liberty, Gen. Paoli, who was at their head, appeared to ſupport their cauſe, that he might obtain a throne which he had long regarded as his own; his object was to be declared King. I demand his diſmiſſion."

Marat accuſed him of being an intriguer, aſpiring to the ſovereignty of his iſland, and devoted to the Engliſh. He moved, that he ſhould be put in a ſtate of accuſation. After ſome debate the Convention decreed, that the procureur general ſyndic of the department of Corſica and Gen. Paoli ſhould be ordered to the bar, to give an account of their conduct.

4. The Convention were thrown into the greateſt conſternation by the intelligence that Gen. Dumourier had acted the part of a traitor; that he had arreſted Bournonville and the commiſſioners ſent by the Convention to carry him to Paris. The Convention immediately declared the country in danger, and voted the ſitting permanent.

The following is ſaid to be the manner of the arreſt of the commiſſioners on their reaching Dumourier's head-quarters.

Camus, as ſpokeſman, informed the General of the nature of his commiſſion.

Dumourier

Dumourier received them with great civility, and after writing a letter he invited them to go on the place d'armes, where he is ſaid to have put them under arreſt, reproaching them with their folly in undertaking ſuch a buſineſs. He then gave them to the charge of an officer and 30 grenadiers, who took them to Tournay.

5. It was decreed, that all the ſuperior officers taken priſoners ſhould be brought to Paris, and anſwer with their heads for the lives of the commiſſioners.

It was decreed, that 10,000 men ſhould be raiſed for the defence of Paris. No ci-devant nobles to be admitted into this army.

7. After a warm debate, it was decreed that a committee of public ſafety ſhould be choſen, to conſiſt of nine members, with powers almoſt unlimited; but on this account they are to continue for one month only.

Letters were read from the Commiſſioners at Valenciennes, the purport of which was to acquaint the Aſſembly that the camp at Maulde was diſbanding; and that Dumourier, Valence, Egalite, the two Thouvenots, and ſeveral other officers, with the Commiſſary General Soliva, and moſt of the huſſars of Berchiny, had gone over to the Auſtrians. They added, that the army of the Ardennes, conſiſting of 20 battalions, with their artillery, &c. joined the army of Valenciennes, which conſiſted before of above 30,000 men. General Dumourier's head-quarters are at an Auſtrian village to the left of the camp of Maulde.

Marat moved that the wives and children of the emigrants ſhould be taken into cuſtody, to anſwer for the lives of Bournonville and the other Commiſſioners in the hands of the Auſtrians; the Convention, however, on the motion of Fonfrede, decreed that all the members of the Bourbon family ſhould be kept as hoſtages for their ſafety.

A letter was read from Philip Egalité, requeſting to know if he was included in the Houſe of Bourbon. The Convention unanimouſly declared in the affirmative.

The following are the members of the new committee of public ſafety, viz. Barrere, Delmas, Breard, Cambon, Jean de Brie, Danton, Guitton, Morveau, Treillard, and Lacroix of Eure and Loire.

Citizens Egalité, father and ſon, are eraſed from the liſt of Jacobins.

The following letter from the commiſſioners, dated Valenciennes, April 7. was read, "The whole army have deſerted the ſtandards of the traitor Dumourier, and have come to range themſelves under the ſtandards of the Republic, at the camp near Valenciennes, at Liſle, and at Douay. He has been followed only by his officers, the greater part of the huſſars of Berchiny, and the 3d regiment of dragoons; but the latter begin to open their eyes, and deſert in large bodies from Tournay. The treaſure, after being taken and retaken, arrived on the 6th at Valenciennes. It conſiſts only of one million. Dumourier took care to place the large military cheſt in the enemy's country before he attempted his grand project. — We have conferred the command of the army proviſionally on Gen. Dampiere."

9 The following bulletin was delivered to the Convention: "Yeſterday morning Philip Egalité (the ci-devant Duke of Orleans) was conveyed to the priſon la Conciergerie, where he occupies the apartment which was once deſtined for the too celebrated Cardinal de Rohan."

The Convention yeſterday decreed, that all the deſcendants of the family of the Bourbons, the priſoners in the Temple excepted, ſhall be ſent priſoners to Marſeilles.

Buſineſs commenced with a diſcuſſion on the plan of a decree for granting unlimited powers to the commiſſioners ſent to the armies; and notwithſtanding a ſtrong oppoſition by ſeveral members, who ſaw in this meaſure a new ſpecies of deſpotiſm, the Convention decreed,

1. The repreſentatives of the people delegated to the armies are inveſted with unlimited powers for exerciſing the functions committed to them by the preſent decree.

2. They ſhall immediately purſue proper meaſures for diſcovering, arreſting, and carrying before the revolutionary tribunal, every agent, civil or military, and every other citizen who may have aided, adviſed, or favoured the treachery of Dumourier.

12. A letter was read from the Mareſchal-de-camp Statenhoffen, ſtating, that Dumourier had repaired to the camp of Maulde on the 5th inſtant, under the protection of the enemy's cavalry. He proceeded from thence to Tournay, where the Auſtrians have their head quarters, there to concert meaſures.

Statenhoffen propoſed to the Convention to eſtabliſh a camp near Paris, and to form

form to each regiment a fourth rank of men armed with pikes. He was of opinion, that all the forage ſhould be removed to the interior part of the Republic.

The executive council announced, that the decree for the removal of the Bourbon family had been complied with, except in the caſe of Madame Bourbon d'Orleans, who being ſick, had been permitted to remain at her own houſe.

Marat urged, that the praiſe beſtowed by Dumourier on Guadet, Vergniaud, Briſſot, and Genſonne, was a ſufficient proof of their guilt. As to Philippe Egalite, he would not ſay whether he was a traitor, but he knew him to be a man without morals, without capacity, and without honour.

He next demanded, that young Egalité, as well as all the abſent members of the Capet family, ſhould be pronounced guilty of Leze Nation. In the mean time, he wiſhed that the members accuſed by Roberſpierre ſhould be brought to a condign puniſhment, if they could not juſtify themſelves from the charges preferred againſt them. [Violent murmurs.]

It was demanded that Marat ſhould be called to order. A violent tumult enſued, and the Preſident put on his hat.

Puyravaux inſinuated, that thoſe who were ſo deſirous to frame a decree of Leze Nation againſt young Egalité, Dumourier, and the ci-devant Princes, might wiſh them to be taken off, if apprehended, to the end that their own treaſons might be concealed. He thought that the four Commiſſioners in the hands of the enemy might fall a ſacrifice to theſe violent meaſures.

He was interrupted by cries from the mountain, ſome of the members of that party obſerving, that none but the friends of the Capets, and ſtateſmen, could agree in ſuch a ſentiment as that delivered.

At theſe words the tumult roſe to the higheſt pitch. All the members on the right ſide of the hall, holding up in a menacing way their ſword-canes, proceeded in a body towards the mountain.

The Preſident was again covered, and it was a long time before tranquillity could be re-eſtabliſhed.

It was demanded, that one of the menacing members ſhould be ſent to the Abbaye, for having threatened the Deputies with a naked weapon in his hand.

The mountain inſiſted, that thoſe who were deſirous of aſſaſſinating the members ſhould be puniſhed.

Duperret, the member accuſed of having aimed a blow with his naked weapon, juſtified himſelf by obſerving, that the ſcandalous faction of the mountain, intent on deſtroying the public weal, had prevented the honeſt part of the Convention from ſpeaking their ſentiments. He added; that one of this faction had held a piſtol to his breaſt.

Name him, name him, was ſhouted from the mountain ſide. Thus ended this curious ſcene.

SPAIN.

His Catholic Majeſty publiſhed an edict, April 1. prohibiting all trade and intercourſe with France. This edict contains a poſitive prohibition againſt the importation, either in French or other ſhipping, of any of the manufactures or produce of France, or any Baccalao or other dried fiſh; and alſo of all ſalted and pickled proviſions, and of all other French articles whatſoever. This prohibition alſo extends to all articles and produce, either of Spain or of other countries, which may have been dyed, bleached, or otherwiſe improved in France, and which may have been firſt imported and afterwards paid duties in France. But there is a proviſo that with regard to all articles which are not comprehended in this prohibition, not only the ſubjects of Spain, but the ſubjects of other friendly powers, may continue their trade as formerly, only obſerving the precautions that are neceſſary for preventing the importation of any French merchandiſe.

The following proclamation has been iſſued by Gen. Ricardos, commanding the army againſt France.

"The army of which it has pleaſed his Majeſty to intruſt me with the command, does not enter the French territory with hoſtile views. His Majeſty, a conſtant friend to monarchy and the French nation, intends on the contrary to deliver it from the horrid deſpotiſm by which it is at preſent oppreſſed, by an illegal aſſembly of deſperate uſurpers, who after having ſubverted and trampled under foot religion, law, ſecurity, and property, public as well as private; after having abetted and committed in cool blood, the aſſaſſination of the moſt innocent and reſpectable perſons; have filled up the meaſure of their crimes,

by

by ſhedding the blood of their legitimate and merciful ſovereign.

For theſe reaſons, the King has directed me to declare, which I now do in his name, that all good Frenchmen who, enemies to the erroneous and abſurd maxims which have produced and are ſtill producing the ſubverſion of order, as wicked as it is diſaſtrous, will declare themſelves the friends of their Monarch, may firmly rely on his Majeſty for protection and ſupport; that the troops which I have the honour to command ſhall obſerve the moſt ſtrict diſcipline, and on no account violate the ſecurity or property of any one; that the moſt ample juſtice ſhall be rendered to all Frenchmen who ſhall have any cauſe of complaint againſt any individual of the Spaniſh army; and that the troops ſhall pay in money for all articles ſold to them, or with which they may be provided.

On the other hand, all thoſe who, imbibing falſe principles, and ſeduced by the appearance of a deluſive liberty, ſhall be found to be the partizans of the pretended National Convention, and to act againſt the good cauſe, be it by open hoſtilities or by private advice and aſſiſtance only, will be proceeded againſt, and treated as rebels and traitors againſt religion, their ſovereign, and their country.

" *Aranjuez, April* 30. Intelligence has been received here, that, on the 23d inſtant, the Spaniſh troops, under the command of Don Ventura Caro, attacked the port of Andaya, while another corps occupied the heights in the neighbourhood of the French camp. In the courſe of the action the Spaniards ſpiked ſix cannon, drove the French from their advanced work and intrenchments; and, after having deſtroyed the encampment of Biviatu, killed ſeveral of the enemy and taken a conſiderable number of cattle, retired to Vera, having only ſix men wounded.

Accounts are alſo received from Gen. Don Antonio Ricardos, Commander of the army of Catalonia, that on the 21ſt inſt. a body of troops, amounting to leſs than 3000 men, attacked the town of Ceret, defended by more than 3000 French; and, though the Spaniards were without cannon, they forced the town, after an engagement of three hours, put the enemy to flight, and took their cannon.

May 29. On the fifth inſt. the ſquadron under the command of Adm. Borja ſailed from Carthagena, and in a few days arrived at Barcelona, from whence it continued its courſe towards the coaſt of Italy." *Lond. Gaz.*

WEST INDIES.

Whitehall, June 1. Capt. Maitland of the 63d regiment arrived with the following diſpatch from Maj.-Gen. Cuyler to Mr Dundas.

" *Head Quarters, Tobago, April* 18.

Sir, In my letter of the 4th inſtant, I had the honour to acquaint you, that I then only waited the arrival of Vice-Adm. Sir John Laforey to carry into execution the contents of your letter of Feb. 10.

Having previouſly ordered to be embarked the neceſſary artillery, ſtores, proviſions, and camp equipage, I acquainted the Admiral, upon his arrival at Barbadoes on the 10th inſtant at noon, that we were ready to proceed.

His Majeſty's ſhips the Truſty, of 50 guns, and Nautilus of 18, being equally ſo, the embarkation of the detachment of royal artillery, and of nine companies of the 4th battalion of the 60th regiment, took place on the 11th. Theſe, with the two flank companies of the 9th regiment, under the command of Maj. Baillie, which were brought from St Kitt's by the Admiral's ſhip, compoſed the whole of the force for the expedition, a return of which is incloſed. The Truſty, Nautilus, and Hind ſchooners being inſufficient for the reception of the troops, I accepted of the voluntary offer of Capt. Spencer, of the merchant ſhip Hero, to convey a part of the 4th battalion of the 60th regiment.

The 12th of April we ſailed: the 14th, at one o'clock in the afternoon, we arrived in Great Courland bay.

The neceſſary orders having been given for the diſembarkation, and diſpoſition of the troops on landing, the whole was on ſhore by three, together with 25 mariners from the Truſty, commanded by Maj. Bright, which the Admiral moſt readily granted upon my application.

We immediately advanced within ſight of the enemy's fort, whence I ſent a ſummons to Monſieur Monteil, Lieutenant-colonel of the 31ſt regiment, and Commandant of the iſland, to ſurrender. He refuſed.

The ſituation of the enemy's work, which they had lately been ſtrengthening to the utmoſt of their power, was evidently

vidently much ſtronger than I had been taught to believe, and every day increaſed this ſtrength. Our numbers were unequal to the operations of a ſiege. Seeing there was no time to be loſt, I determined to aſſault the poſt that night.

The troops lay upon their arms at the place where we had halted until one o'clock, at which time we formed, and marched at half paſt one, leaving the artillery under the care of Lieut. Hope and the detachment. We had more than two miles to proceed.

The men were poſitively forbidden to fire, but to truſt entirely to the bayonet, the ſmallneſs of our number not juſtifying a diverſion to favour the general attack, which was determined to be on the north weſt ſide, where I had reaſon to believe the work was moſt imperfect.

We reached the town of Scarborough undiſcovered; but here we were fired upon from a houſe by ſome of the French inhabitants, which gave the garriſon the alarm; however, no return of fire or delay was made.

In conſequence of a negro, who ſerved as a guide to the grenadiers, running away, a part of the column ſeparated in mounting the hill; this occaſioned a delay and ſeparation that could not be rectified during the night, which was extremely dark. Separated however as they were, the troops approached the fort; the light infantry, and a part of the grenadiers on that ſide where the fort was moſt defenceleſs, and where the whole were to have made their effort.

The other part of the troops having taken the road which led directly to the barrier, and the enemy's fire commencing on the flank companies, the former advanced to attack the barrier under a heavy fire of round and grape ſhot and muſquetry, which drew the attention of the enemy to this part of the work; and the flank companies at that moment puſhing forward, very gallantly entered the work, upon which the enemy ſurrendered, and the humanity of the Britiſh troops accepted of them as priſoners of war.

Great praiſe is due to the officers and men for their behaviour, and particularly to Maj. Baillie and Maj. Gordon, the latter of whom left the command of his battalion, and ſolicited to lead the two light companies.

I cannot ſufficiently expreſs the obligations I am under to Vice-Adm. Sir John Laforey, for his ready and zealous exertions and aſſiſtance to us in every ſtep of the buſineſs. I am alſo greatly indebted to Col. Myers, of the 15th regiment, and to Lt-Col. Lloyd, of the royal artillery. I had ſent for the former from Dominica, as being an officer of known abilities, and had choſen him as a proper perſon to be at the head of the Quarter-maſter General's department in this country, to which I have appointed him deputy, until his Majeſty's pleaſure be known.

Incloſed I have the honour to ſend you a return of the killed and wounded, and of the priſoners taken in the fort, alſo of the enemy's artillery and ſtores.

This diſpatch will be delivered to you by Capt. Maitland, of the 60th regiment, acting Deputy Adjutant general, who has been with me theſe five years, and is well qualified to give you much information relative to this country. I have the honour to be, &c.

C. CUYLER."

[Here follows the diſembarkation return of the troops, conſiſting of about 500 officers and men.]

"*Tobago, April* 14. Being ordered by his Excellency Gen. Cuyler to proceed with a flag of truce to the fort, to ſummon the Commander of the French troops to ſurrender, I left the General at a quarter paſt four, at the diſtance of three miles from the fort, where I arrived at half paſt five, and being blindfolded at the firſt barrea, was conducted to the Commandant, to whom I delivered the following ſummons:

The Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majeſty's forces deſired me to acquaint the Commanding Officer of the French troops, of his having landed on the iſland with a conſiderable force, and is to be ſupported by a powerful fleet at an anchor in ſome part of the iſland. He ſummons you to ſurrender priſoners of war, with all the troops under your order. The officers will be allowed their parole. Their baggage will be ſafe, and they will be exchanged as ſoon as a cartel is ſettled between the two nations. The Britiſh General reſerves to himſelf the power of exchanging the officers either in this country or in Europe.

The Commandant's Anſwer.

I am obliged to the Britiſh General for his information and kindneſs, and ſhould betray the truſt repoſed in me, to ſurrender without having tried the ſtrength of the enemy. I have between four and five hundred men to depend on, and will not

not ſurrender until compelled to do ſo by a ſuperior force within this fort.

FRED. GOTISCHED, Major of Brigade."

[Here follows the return of the killed and wounded, which conſiſts of 3 killed, and 25 wounded; alſo the return of the French priſoners taken, conſiſting of about 200; many of the inhabitants armed, called National guards, made their eſcape in the dark when the fort was ſtormed, but were daily ſurrendering themſelves. The French had 15 killed and wounded. Alſo a return of ordnance (about 50) and ordnance ſtores, found at Tobago.]

Officers wounded.] Lieut. Stopford of 9th reg. grenadiers; Lieut. Gayer, of 67th, but doing duty with light company of 4th battalion 60th regiment. *Lond. Gaz.*

The gazette likewiſe contains a letter from Sir John Laforey to the Admiralty, brought by Capt. Laforey of the Fairy ſloop.

AMERICA.

A proclamation was iſſued by the Preſident of the United States, April 22. intimating, that they were to remain ſtrictly neutral, and to purſue a conduct friendly and impartial towards the belligerent powers. Any of the ſubjects of the States who ſhall be aiding or abetting hoſtilities againſt any of the powers at war, or by carrying to any of them thoſe articles that are deemed contraband by the modern uſage of nations, will not receive the protection of the United States.

ENGLAND.

June 5. A deputation of London merchants trading with Spain waited on Lord Grenville, with a memorial on the ſubject of the ſequeſtration of the property of the French houſes in Spain, and praying, that out of the proceeds of their property, the lawful debts due by the ſaid French houſes to his Britannic Majeſty's ſubjects ſhould be paid. Lord Grenville aſſured thoſe Gentlemen, that a copy of the memorial ſhould be immediately tranſmitted, and properly recommended to Lord St Helen's. Lord Grenville added, that he had no doubt, from the juſtice of the court of Spain, that all the juſt and lawful demands of his Britannic Majeſty's ſubjects againſt the French houſes in queſtion, would be diſcharged out of the proceeds of their effects, in caſe it ſhould be judged expedient to proceed to their confiſcation and ſale. We underſtand that the merchants of Amſterdam have followed the example of the merchants of London, and that a memorial requeſting ſimilar juſtice to the claims of the Dutch ſubjects, has been tranſmitted to Madrid.

June 5. A meeting of noblemen and gentlemen was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern in London, when Mr Serjeant Adair was called to the chair. Mr Francis ſtated the purpoſe of the meeting to be, that this country were indebted and bound to Mr Fox by obligations which have never been duly acknowledged, and by ſervices which have not been requited. It was propoſed then, that ſome teſtimony of public gratitude ſhould be expreſſed and conveyed to Mr Fox in the moſt honourable form, ſo that it might live with his life, be inſeparable from his perſon, and that the memory of it might accompany his name in its deſcent to poſterity.

Several reſolutions were agreed to, and a committee appointed, who communicated the reſult to Mr Fox. We inſert the chairman's letter, and Mr Fox's anſwer.

To Mr Fox.

Lincoln's Inn-Fields, June 5. Dear Sir, Seldom in my life have I experienced more heartfelt pleaſure, than in obeying the commands of the committee *, who have directed me to communicate to you the proceedings of a meeting, reſpectable, as fortune, rank, and character, could make it. I flatter myſelf, that you will not be diſpleaſed with this moſt convincing proof of eſteem, from ſo many and ſo honourable perſons; who, far from imagining that they are about to confer any obligation upon you, will, I am confident, think themſelves honoured and obliged, by your favourable acceptance of their endeavours to effectuate an object they have moſt deeply at heart. I have the honour to be, with the moſt cordial eſteem and reſpect, Dear Sir, your faithful and obedient ſervant,

J. ADAIR."

Anſwer.

St Anne's Hill, June 5. Dear Sir, You will eaſily believe, that it is not a mere form of words when I ſay, that I am wholly at a loſs how to expreſs my feelings upon the event, which you have, in ſo kind a manner, communicated to me.

* The Committee are, Lord John Ruſſell, Lord Geo. H. Cavendiſh, Meſſ. Francis, Crew, Viner, Wrightſon, Ald. Skinner, Ald. Combe, and Mr Adair.

In

In difficult caſes, it is not unuſual to enquire, what others have done or ſaid in like circumſtances; but, in my ſituation, this reſource is denied me; for, where am I to look for an inſtance of ſuch a proof of public eſteem, as that which is offered to me? to receive at once from the public, ſuch a teſtimony to the diſintereſtedneſs of my conduct, and ſuch a reward as the moſt intereſted would think their lives well ſpent in obtaining, is a rare inſtance of felicity, which ſeems to have been reſerved for me.

It would be groſs affectation, if in my circumſtances I were to pretend, that what is intended for me is not, in itſelf, of the higheſt value. But, it is with perfect ſincerity that I declare, that no other manner in which a fortune could have come to me, would have been ſo highly gratifying to every feeling of my heart. I accept, therefore, with the moſt ſincere gratitude, the kindneſs of the public; and conſider it as an additional obligation upon me, if any were wanting, to continue ſteady to the principles which I have uniformly profeſſed, and to perſevere in that honeſt and independent line of conduct, to which alone I am conſcious that I am indebted for this, as well as for every other mark of public approbation.

I hope I need not add, my dear Sir, that I could not have received this honourable meſſage through a more acceptable channel. I am, with great truth, My dear Sir, Your moſt obliged humble ſervant,

C. J. Fox.

Meſſ. Coke, Pelham, and Byng, conſented to act as truſtees.

The ſubſcriptions, it is ſaid, amount to 70,000l.

On June 14. Gen. Dumourier arrived in London. The following letters paſſed between him and Lord Grenville.

To Lord Grenville.

Saturday, June 15. My Lord, I charge M. de Lacoſte, a merchant of Bruſſels, to deliver to your Excellency this letter, and two paſſports from the Archduke Charles, the one under the name of Charles Peralta, the other under my real name. I found great inconvenience in travelling through Germany without this precaution; and it was by the advice of Meſſ. de Metternick and de Mercy, together with their friends, that I took an Italian name.

My intention is not to ſtay in London, being too well known there to make my ſituation agreeable. I ſeek a houſe at a diſtance from London, where I can remain quiet, and wait the end of the troubles of my unfortunate country. If the greateſt ſtateſman in Europe, Mr Pitt, and you, my Lord, will agree to this, ſo neceſſary for my ſafety and my repoſe, I ſhall remain in the greateſt privacy.

My Lord Auckland will acquaint your Excellency of what the Chevalier de Maulde informed him during the negotiation. My Lord Gower will alſo give you an account of my conduct towards England during my miniſtry; but it is not for theſe that I claim the generoſity of the Engliſh nation.

Your Lordſhip will ſee that it was neceſſity alone that made me change my name when I came to ſeek an aſylum in England. I reſpect the laws. The fiction I made uſe of when at Dover was merely local, and I haſten to repair it by a true declaration of myſelf.

If my requeſt can be granted, I will comply with whatever the prudence of the miniſter ſhall require of me. I have the honour to be, &c.

Dumourier.

Anſwer.

"*Whitehall, June* 16. I received, Sir, this morning, the letter you did me the honour to addreſs to me. It is the buſineſs of the Secretary of State for the Home Department to take the orders of his Majeſty relative to the reſidence of ſtrangers in this kingdom, and to notify the ſame officially; but as it is to me that you have addreſſed yourſelf on this occaſion, I could not do otherwiſe than acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and anſwer the demand contained therein.

Your ſtay in England will be ſubject to too many inconveniences, to make it poſſible for the government of this country to permit it. I cannot but regret, that you had not gained information in this particular before you came to England. If your wiſh had been made known to me before you undertook the journey, I would have informed you without reſerve, that it would have been a uſeleſs one. It remains now with me to point out to you my opinion, that you muſt conform, without delay, to the deciſion I have been under the neceſſity to communicate to you by this letter. I have the honour to be, &c.

Grenville."

On the 22d, at ten o'clock at night, the General ſailed from Dover in the packet

packet for Oſtend. An armed cutter accompanied the packet as a convoy. As it was known that the General had agreed for his paſſage in the Expreſs, curioſity drew together a crowd of people, who were eager to get a ſight of a perſon who has been ſo much the ſubject of general converſation. He was, however, treated with reſpect due to misfortune, nor was there the ſmalleſt inſult offered to him.

IRELAND.

An intereſting debate took place in the Houſe of Peers, March 25. on the ſubject of admitting Roman Catholics to become militia-officers on taking the Catholic teſt-oath, and enabling his Majeſty to diſpenſe with the oath of ſupremacy.

Lord Farnham moved an amendment, which went to require the oath of ſupremacy as an indiſpenſable preliminary to the receiving any command in the militia.

The Lord Chancellor perfectly coincided with the Noble Lord in the abſolute neceſſity of the amendment; nor was he aware, until appriſed by the Noble Lord, that the Catholics aſpired to command in the militia. They had been already admitted to civil and political power, they now aſpired to military power; but his Lordſhip thought it neceſſary to ſuſpend farther conceſſions until at leaſt the effects of the paſt ſhould be ſeen. He ſtated as a known fact, that the Catholics in every city, town, county, and pariſh in the kingdom, had been for a conſiderable time paſt levying large ſums of money on the people of their own perſuaſion. He knew of one inſignificant diſtrict from which no leſs a ſum than 200 l. had been within a few days paſt conveyed to the Roman-Catholic treaſury; and, judging by the moſt moderate proportion, it was reaſonable to ſuppoſe that a ſum not leſs than 20 or 30,000 l. had been collected throughout the kingdom for ſome ſecret purpoſes. This was a very alarming circumſtance. It was impoſſible that any ſuch levies could be neceſſary for any good or lawful object. Parliament had, within the laſt ſix weeks, made rapid and unprecedented changes, for ſo ſhort a time, in favour of the Catholics; and for his own part, he would not conſent to proceed one ſtep farther, ſo long as the Catholics aſſumed a ſort of democracy in the country, and levied taxes under the votes of a parliament of their own—for, if any body of ſubjects were tacitly ſuffered to exert ſuch a power, the eſtabliſhed government of the country muſt ſoon be overwhelmed.

The Earl of Weſtmeath could not perceive any danger or inconvenience likely to ariſe from admitting Catholic gentlemen to become officers of militia, on the ſame condition which admitted them to the army by the bill which had recently paſſed the Houſe.

Lord Dunſaney thought it abſurd, to admit the Catholics to the army, and reject their admiſſion to the militia on the very ſame principle. It might be a fair principle to reject them from both, or juſt to admit them to both; but to admit them to one without the other would be ridiculous. The Noble Lord on the woolſack had profeſſed much alarm at the collection of ſums of money among the Catholics, and aſſerted ſuch collections could not be made for any good purpoſe. He had, he ſaid, made ſome inquiry on this ſubject, and he had found that ſome ſuch collections were made; but neither of ſums ſo enormous, nor for purpoſes ſo alarming, as the Noble Lord had ſuggeſted. The ſums were, in fact, ſuch only as their benevolence deemed expedient, and in the object of application they had followed the example of the friends of government in England; as it was for the relief of the diſtreſſed French clergy, driven out of their ſubſiſtence by the revolution; and, if their Lordſhips had directed their committee to inquire into the matter, they would have found the fact to be as he had ſtated. In truth, he conceived the object in appointing that committee was, to endeavour to find out ſomething injurious wherewith to impeach the Roman Catholics; but nothing could be diſcovered for this purpoſe. He had heard a great deal ſaid about the Pope's ſupremacy, and Dr Troy's contumacy, and the Catholic committee, and the power of the prieſthood, and nonſenſe of that kind. If any among that body had acted improperly, why not puniſh them, inſtead of imputing their faults to the people at large?

The Lord Chancellor thought the charge both indecorous and unfounded; for the committee, ſo far from arraigning the Catholic body, declared them quit of every thing which could found ſuſpicion of their concern with any tumultuous conduct.

Lord Farnham had no doubt of the liberality of the better order of Roman Catholics;

tholics: but he found the influence of the prieſthood much on the lower orders. He told a ſtory which he had from a gentleman of the county of Meath, who had attended at the execution of ſome of the offenders, and heard a prieſt, who attended them, comfort thoſe unfortunate wretches, with aſſurances, that, as they died martyrs in the cauſe of religion, they would that night join in heaven the company of thoſe bleſſed martyrs who preceded them in a ſimilar fate. His Lordſhip was therefore unwilling to truſt military power in the hands of a community of whom the greateſt majority were ſubject to ſuch dangerous perſuaſion from their clergy.

The Archbiſhop of Caſhel voted for the amendment, and the Biſhop of Corke againſt it.

The Biſhop of Killala oppoſed the amendment. The Catholics were either loyal or diſloyal; if they were loyal, there could be no danger in admitting them to the militia as well as the army; if diſloyal, they ought to be rejected from both. The propoſed amendment went to eſtabliſh invidious diſtinctions—it went to give the Catholics all the bitter, but none of the ſweet—all the hardſhip of the ſervice, but none of the honour or emolument; for it excluded the gentleman, and admitted the plebeian; principles equally abſurd and inadmiſſible.

The Duke of Leinſter ſaid, he ſhould proteſt againſt the bill altogether, becauſe he thought it ſtill of too much importance to have been hurried as it was through the Houſe, and becauſe his motion for printing it had been refuſed.

The amendment was negatived on a diviſion, Contents 10, Not contents 23.

The bill was then read through, paſſed, and ordered to be ſent to the Lord Lieutenant.

Dublin, May 10. The Lord Lieutenant has appointed nine gentlemen to receive the application and look into the ſecurities of ſuch perſons in trade as are in poſſeſſion of funds ultimately more than ſufficient to anſwer their demands, but have not the means of converting them into money; and the governor and directors of the Bank of Ireland have agreed to advance 200,000 l. for the relief of manufacturers ſo ſituated.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin called a meeting of ſeveral eminent manufacturers in the cotton, woollen, ſilk, and worſted branches of that city, for the purpoſe of deviſing the beſt means of ſupplying the preſent wants of the journeymen out of employment, and of providing againſt their future neceſſities. A committee was appointed to receive ſubſcriptions. The Lord Lieutenant ſent 100 l and the manager of the theatre royal has offered a free benefit.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, May 28. preſented to the Houſe of Commons a meſſage from the Lord Lieutenant, on that ſubject, which was referred to a committee.

June 3. the Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, he was ſorry to inform the Houſe, that from the defalcation of the revenue, [100,000 l. laſt year], from the diſtreſſes of the country, and the increaſed expences of the military, and militia, for its defence, that a ſum of 500,000l. would be needed for the exigencies of the ſtate, and moved a reſolution to that effect. He ſaid he did not mean to propoſe any new taxes in the preſent ſtate of the country, but truſted to its future proſperity for paying the intereſt of the loan.

Mr Grattan and Mr Ponſonby did not object to the motion, but thought a place and penſion bill, and other modes of reduction of expences and economy, ſhould be propoſed.

The motion paſſed unanimouſly.

Mr Grattan preſented the bill for preventing revenue officers from voting at elections, which was read the firſt time.

The abſtract of the militia act, which has been lately diſtributed throughout the country, has operated like electric fire on the weak underſtandings of the uninformed multitude.

SCOTLAND.

Proceedings of the General Aſſembly.

The General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland met at Edinburgh on Thurſday May 16. After ſermon by Dr Andrew Hunter, one of the miniſters and Profeſſor of Divinity in the univerſity of Edinburgh, moderator of laſt aſſembly, from 1 Theſſ. v. 20. the Aſſembly unanimouſly elected Dr Thomas Hardy, one of the miniſters and Regius Profeſſor of Divinity and Church Hiſtory in the univerſity of Edinburgh, to be their Moderator. His Grace the Earl of Leven, Commiſſioner, preſented his commiſſion and his Majeſty's letter to the Aſſembly, and likewiſe the warrant for 1000l. royal bounty.

Friday, 17. On report of a committee,

tee, Mr William Walker at Eccleſgreig was appointed to preach before the Commiſſioner on Sunday May 19. in the forenoon, and Mr William Bennet at Duddingſton in the afternoon;—and Mr William Forfar at Saline, in the forenoon, and Mr James Wilſon at Mid-Calder, in the afternoon, of Sunday May 26.

Saturday, 18. An addreſs in anſwer to his Majeſty's letter, and an addreſs on the preſent war, were prepared, and his Grace the Commiſſioner undertook to tranſmit them.

We inſert that on the ſubject of the war.

"*May it pleaſe your Majeſty*,

We, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Miniſters and Elders of the Church of Scotland, met in the General Aſſembly, think it our duty, in the preſent ſituation of public affairs, to expreſs our zeal for the welfare of our country, and our affectionate regard for a Prince who is the guardian of liberty and the father of his people.

We have beheld, with the ſtrongeſt feelings of diſapprobation, the inſidious deſigns and violent attempts of the French nation to overturn the conſtitutions and diſturb the peace of moſt of the other nations in Europe. We are fully ſenſible, that in conſequence of the declaration of war by the National Convention of France againſt Great Britain, and by the acts of hoſtility in which they have been engaged, your Majeſty, with the approbation of Parliament, was neceſſarily led to take vigorous meaſures for repreſſing their ambition and defeating their unjuſt enterpriſes.

Though ſome of the people under our care were deluded by the dangerous principles which were induſtriouſly propagated, we can aſſure your Majeſty, that the great body of the members of this National Church continues ſtrongly attached to your Majeſty's perſon and government, and ardently deſirous of the ſucceſs of thoſe meaſures which, with the bleſſing of Providence, may tranſmit our excellent conſtitution unimpaired to the lateſt poſterity.

Your Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to expreſs by the Lord High Commiſſioner, the ſenſe which you entertain of the boldneſs and zeal with which the Miniſters of the Church of Scotland manifeſted their loyalty upon a late trying occaſion; a mark of your royal approbation, which we received with profound reſpect, and which affords us the moſt entire ſatisfaction, becauſe we are conſcious that it is not miſplaced.

Attached by the genius of Preſbyterian government to good order, no leſs than to freedom, we have employed all our influence in counteracting the tendency of the ſeditious writings which were aſſiduouſly circulated, and in warning the people committed to our care againſt the buſy efforts of deſigning or deluded men. In the true ſpirit of thoſe principles which our fathers, in former ſeaſons of danger and alarm, ſtrenuouſly aſſerted, we ſhall continue to cheriſh in the minds of the people, loyalty to our gracious Sovereign, veneration for the Britiſh conſtitution, and obedience to the laws. And, having nothing ſo much at heart as the glory of God, the honour of your Majeſty, and the ſupport of your government, we truſt that while we approve ourſelves the dutiful ſervants of the Prince of Peace, we ſhall enjoy the continuance of your royal protection, and the good opinion of all the true friends of their country.

While we congratulate your Majeſty upon the check which, under Divine Providence, has already been given to the alarming progreſs of our enemies, we offer our earneſt ſupplications that the God of Battles may continue to bleſs your fleets and armies with ſucceſs, and may bring the preſent war to a ſpeedy and happy termination. That mutual love and confidence may ever ſubſiſt between your Majeſty and your ſubjects, and that a race of Kings of your Royal line, lovers of religion, liberty, and their country, may always ſway the ſceptre over theſe lands, are the fervent prayers of,

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

Your Majeſty's moſt faithful, moſt obedient, and moſt loyal ſubjects,

The Miniſters and Elders, met in the National Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland.

Signed in our name, in our preſence, and at our appointment, by

THOMAS HARDY, *Moderator*.

Monday, 20. The Aſſembly had under conſideration a petition from the preſbytery of Annan, againſt a ſentence of the ſynod of Dumfries, in the cauſe reſpecting Mr Halliday, ſchoolmaſter elect in the pariſh of Dornock. After parties and counſel were heard, the Aſſembly unanimouſly affirmed the ſentence of the ſynod of Dumfries, reverſing the ſentence of the preſbytery of

Annan, finding, that Mr Halliday is disqualified by his contumacy, for the office of schoolmaster of the parish of Dornock; but as he has not been legally examined by the presbytery of Annan, the Assembly remit to the presbytery, to take trial of Mr Halliday's qualifications for the office, ordaining him to appear when summoned, and submit to an examination according to law.

Tuesday, 21. On a petition from Dr Boyd, minister of Penningham, and the kirk-session, respecting the driving of cattle on the Lord's day, the Assembly instructed the session to correspond with the Procurator on that subject, who is to report to next Assembly, and in the mean time, enjoined all the ministers of the Church to take every method in their power to prevent the profanation, and to promote the observance of the Lord's day.

Wednesday, 22. The Assembly heard a reference from the presbytery of Gariock, respecting a libel against Mr Robert Shepherd, minister of Daviot. After hearing parties and counsel, the Assembly dismissed the reference; reserving to the parties every right that was competent to them before the libel was resolved upon and served on the defender. The parishioners of Daviot had accused the minister of immoral practices, and had served him with a libel offering to prove the same.

Thursday, 23. The Assembly had under consideration the case of the Rev. Mr M'Naught, minister of Girthon, accused of blasphemy, ridiculing the scriptures, drunkenness, bribery and corruption, acting oppressively, taking money as a justice of peace, and a variety of other immoral actions. The counsel for Mr M'Naught objected to proceeding in the cause in the absence of Mr M'Naught, who is at present prisoner in the tolbooth of Kirkcudbright, on a civil action. The committee of Assembly, without a vote, repelled the objection; after which parties and counsel were heard on the merits of the cause: and the Assembly, on report of the committee, unanimously, "in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, the sole King and head of the Church, and by virtue of the power and authority committed by him to them, did, and hereby do depose Mr John M'Naught, minister of Girthon, from the office of the Holy Ministry, prohibiting and discharging him to exercise the same in any part thereof, in all time coming. And the General Assembly did, and hereby do declare the church and parish of Girthon vacant from and after the day and date of this sentence."

Friday, 24. The Assembly took into consideration an overture from the synod of Glasgow and Ayr, respecting the more accurate printing of the common Bible. A letter from the King's printer was read, and along with it specimens of a new edition of the common Bible were produced.—The Assembly felt it their duty to pay every attention to the printing of the Bible; but upon considering the letter from his Majesty's printer, with the specimens, thought it unnecessary to proceed further in the matter at present.

The Assembly proceeded to hear an appeal against an unanimous sentence of the synod of Ross, in the cause of Contin. This appears to have been a frivolous prosecution, brought against Mr James Dallas, presentee to the said parish, for alledged simony. The Assembly unanimously found, that there was no foundation for the charge, dismissed the appeal and that the presbytery of Dingwall had done wrong, 1st, In entering upon any other business on the day appointed for moderating a call for Mr Dallas; 2d, In proceeding to discuss a libel before they had found it relevant; and, 3d, In passing any censure upon Mr Dallas. The Assembly appointed the presbytery to meet, on or before the third Thursday of July, to moderate in a call for Mr Dallas, and to proceed in his settlement, so as to have it completed on or before the third Thursday of September.

Saturday, 25. A petition from the synod of Orkney, stating various grievances, and craving relief, being read, a committee was appointed to select, out of the grievances, from time to time, until the whole be in some way redressed, those cases which appear most expedient to prosecute before the court of session, in the name and at the expence of the church, and the procurator and agent were directed to act according to the instructions of the committee.

The Lord Advocate stated to the House, that the bill brought into parliament, for defining and regulating the powers of the Commission of Teinds in the augmentation of ministers stipends,

was

was not to be conſidered as loſt; but was withdrawn by him at the deſire of a great body of the landholders of Scotland, who had ſtated that they had not conſidered the ſame with ſufficient attention, and who requeſted a delay. Upon a motion made, and unanimouſly agreed to, the Moderator from the chair gave the thanks of the Houſe to the Lord Advocate for his great and uniform attention to the intereſt of the church, and his zealous exertions on this occaſion. A motion was then made, and unanimouſly agreed to, "That the Aſſembly, having conſidered the report of the committee of laſt Aſſembly, to which a number of other gentlemen were added, appointed the Moderator Convener, with inſtructions that they ſhould attend to the ſubject, and take ſuch ſteps as ſhould appear to them moſt conducive to the intereſt of the church."

The Aſſembly, on report of a committee, finding the funds of the church in a very embarraſſed ſituation, appointed a committee to conſider of the moſt reſpectful method of applying to the crown for an augmentation of the funds of the church. At preſent the crown allows 500l. to defray their expences, which is now found inadequate to the purpoſe.

The Aſſembly proceeded to conſider the report of the committee on the annexation of the pariſhes of Broughton, Glenholm, Kilbucho, and Culter. It concludes thus: "The committee, conſidering the ample funds for the maintenance of four miniſters, the extent of the pariſhes, and the general diſinclination of the people, are of opinion, that the ſuppreſſion and annexation ſhould be reſiſted, and that the procurator ſhould be inſtructed to oppoſe the ſame in the proper court, in the name of the church." The Aſſembly unanimouſly approved of this report, and decreed accordingly.

Monday, 27. Sir H. Moncrieff received the thanks of the Aſſembly on producing the report of the truſtees for the widows fund.

By the report it appears, that, from Nov. 22. 1791 to Nov. 22. 1792, 24 miniſters were admitted, 19 did marry, and 26 died;—and that there are now upon the fund 330 widows, who draw at a medium 19 l. 8 s. 8½ d.

Free ſtock, Nov. 1792,	L. 91,633 1 5¼
Free ſtock, Nov. 1791,	90,338 0 8¼
Increaſe,	L. 1,295 0 9

The committee appointed by laſt Aſſembly on the horſe tax reported, that the caſe of Mr M'Morine, miniſter of Carlaverock, had been decided unanimouſly, by the commiſſioners of ſupply of Dumfries-ſhire, in his favour; but that the court of exchequer had unanimouſly reverſed the ſentence; by which deciſion the miniſters of the church of Scotland have been found liable in the tax.—The Aſſembly agreed to proceed no further in this matter at preſent.

The Aſſembly, upon a motion made and unanimouſly agreed to, inſtructed the Moderator to recommend to ſuch miniſters as have not yet furniſhed Sir John Sinclair with ſtatiſtical accounts of their reſpective pariſhes, to contribute, with all the expedition in their power, to complete a work of ſuch apparent utility.

The Aſſembly was concluded in the uſual manner; and next Aſſembly is appointed to meet on Thurſday, May 15. 1794.

The proceedings of the Aſſembly have been carried on with uncommon unanimity and concord. Not a ſingle queſtion was put to the vote.

John Grant writer in Inverneſs, found guilty, at the northern circuit, of forging the ſubſcription of a bill [p. 255.] was brought before the high court of juſticiary June 3. Their Lordſhips delivered their opinions on the remit, in which they all agreed, that, in conſideration of the recommendation of the jury, which was unanimous, the judgement of the court ſhould be *tranſportation*, inſtead of a capital puniſhment. He was therefore baniſhed beyond ſeas for life, and to ſuffer death in caſe of returning.

CAPTURES.

By the Britiſh.

By the Dolphin cutter, la Supreme privateer, of St Maloes, arrived at Mount's Bay.

By the Spitfire ſloop, the Oſprey from the South Seas to Dunkirk, arrived at Guernſey.

By the Circe frigate, Le Courier of 10 guns and 16 ſwivels; L'Auguſta of 18; and L'Dido of 14 guns, French privateers, all arrived at Portſmouth.

By the Latona frigate, Le Baſu French privateer of 10 guns, ſent to Portſmouth.

A French privateer of 10 guns is taken in Briſtol Channel and carried to Padſtow.

The Port Louis, Jeune Eole, Rouen, and Emilie Raynard, were taken at Tobago, by Adm. Laforey, April 14.

By the Alligator frigate, on her paſſage to Halifax, L'Auſtrich, from Martinique to Marſeilles, and L'Aimable Famille, from Guadaloupe to Havre, and ſent them for that port.

The American ſhip Franklin, from Dublin to Cadiz, taken by the French, is retaken and carried into Guernſey.

The Mary, Boſworth, letter of marque, from Liverpool to Dominica, taken by a French privateer, is retaken by the Rutland of Guernſey, and carried in there.

The Commerce, Preble from Charleſtown to Briſtol, taken by a privateer, was retaken by the Latona frigate, and ſent into Portſmouth, after a great part of the cargo had been taken out.

The James of Greenock, from Plymouth to Limerick, is retaken by the Latona, and ſent to Portſmouth

By the Boyne man of war, the Guidelieu French privateer, with 20 guns and 150 men, ſent on a cruize. The privateer had captured an American ſhip from India to Oſtend.

By the Nymph frigate, the Sans Culottes privateer of 16 guns, ſent into Falmouth.

By the Reſolution privateer of Guernſey, the Reſolution from L'Orient to St Maloes, ſent to Guernſey.

The N. S. Conception, from St Ubes to Cork, taken by the Eſperance French privateer of 12 guns, is retaken, with the privateer, by the Druid frigate, and the former ſent into Plymouth.

The Eliſabeth of Jerſey, bound to Newfoundland, taken by a French privateer, is retaken by the Henry cutter of Guernſey, and arrived there.

The Union, Younger, from New York to Liverpool, taken by a French privateer off Cape Clear, is retaken and arrived at Jerſey.

The Lottery privateer of Weymouth of 6 guns and 20 men, boarded and took off Belleiſle, the L'Oiſeule, French armed lugger, of 50 tons, 6 braſs guns, and 50 men; and a ſhip ſhe had in tow of about 150 tons, pierced for 20 nine pounders, going to L'Orient to be fitted out as a privateer.

The Dolphin privateer of Jerſey has taken and ſent into that iſland a French coaſter with wine.

The Induſtry, Gent, from London to Philadelphia, taken by a French privateer, is retaken and ſent into Guernſey.

The Enterpriſe, Athmanal, from Bengal to Oſtend, taken by a French privateer, is retaken by the Swallow of Guernſey, and arrived there.

The Delight, Gaither, from Jerſey to Quebec, is retaken by the Mary privateer of Liverpool, and arrived there. The Mary has alſo retaken a ſhip from Dublin for the Weſt Indies, with proviſions, and ſent her for Spain.

By the Creſcent frigate, L'Eſperoir privateer of Nantes, of 12 guns and 140 men, ſent into Guernſey.

By the Druid frigate, the Dauphin, from Cayenne to Bourdeaux, ſent to Plymouth.

By the Speedy cutter, la Felicite, from Carolina to Marſeilles, ſent into Gibraltar.

By the Inconſtant frigate, L'Diligent, from Cayenne to St Maloes, ſent into Liſbon.

By the Liberty cutter of London, The Eliza, American ſhip, from the Iſles of France to Dunkirk, arrived at Plymouth.

The Memphis, Manners, from Memel to Liſbon, taken by a French privateer, is retaken, and ſent into Falmouth, by the Inconſtant frigate.

By the Swallow privateer, of Guernſey, the Jeune, George, from Hamburg for Bourdeaux, carried into Guernſey.

The Harriot, Poingdeſtre, from Honduras to London, taken by a French privateer, is retaken and ſent into Liverpool.

By the Oreſtes ſloop of war, the St Carlos Spaniſh brig from New Orleans, with furs, indigo, &c. ſent to Plymouth.

The Active privateer, of Liverpool, Bowers, taken by a French frigate, is retaken by the Brilliant privateer of Guernſey, and arrived there.

By the Dudgeon, and Jenny, Liverpool privateers, a Swediſh veſſel, with cotton, indigo, &c. from Liſbon to Havre de-Grace, ſent for Liverpool.

The Paragon, of Liverpool, from America, retaken by the Lord Hood privateer, is brought into Mount's Bay.

The Reſolution, from London to the South Seas, taken by a French frigate, is retaken and gone to Liſbon.

By the Oreſtes ſloop of war, the Jay, from New-York to Havre-de-Grace, with proviſions, ſent into Plymouth.

The following letter received at the admiralty-office from Capt. Ed. Pellew of la Nymph frigate, is dated off Portland, June 19.

"I have the honour to inform you, that at day-light yeſterday morning, I was ſo fortunate as to fall in, (off the Start), with the national French frigate, La Cleopatra, mounting 40 guns, and manned with 320 men, commanded by Monſ. Jean Mullon, three days from St Maloes, and had taken nothing.

We brought her to cloſe action at half paſt ſix, and in fifty-five minutes, took poſſeſſion of her. The two ſhips having fallen on board each other, we boarded her from the quarter-deck, and ſtruck her colours; and, finding it impoſſible to clear the ſhips, then hanging head and ſtern, we came to anchor, which divided us, after we had received on board 150 priſoners. The enemy fought us like brave men, neither ſhip firing a ſhot until we had hailed. Her Captain was killed, three

lieutenants

lieutenants wounded, the number of men not yet aſcertained, but from the beſt accounts, about ſixty; her mizen maſt overboard, and her tiller ſhot off.

I am extremely concerned ſhe was not purchaſed at a leſs expence of valuable officers and men on our part, whoſe loſs I cannot ſufficiently regret, and to whoſe gallantry I cannot poſſibly do juſtice. We had twenty-three men killed, and twenty-ſeven wounded, of which a liſt is incloſed.

I am very particularly indebted to my firſt Lieutenant, Mr Amherſt Morris, and no leſs ſo to Lieut[s] George Luke and Richard Pellowe, and I was ably ſeconded on the quarter-deck by Lieut. John Whitaker of the marines, and Mr Thompſon the maſter: and I hope I do not preſume in recommending thoſe officers to their Lordſhips protection and favour; and I ſhould do injuſtice to my brother, Capt. Iſrael Pellew, who was accidentally on board, if I could poſſibly omit ſaying how much I owe him for his very diſtinguiſhed firmneſs, and the encouraging example he held forth to a young ſhip's company, by taking upon him the direction of ſome guns on the main deck.

There were killed, Tobias James, boatſwain; Richard Pearſe, maſter's mate; George Boyde, John Davie, and Samuel Edſall, midſhipmen; with fourteen ſeamen, and four marines. Wounded: George Luke, ſecond lieutenant; John A. Norway, and John Plaine, midſhipmen; John Whitaker, lieutenant of marines; with ſeventeen ſeamen, and ſix marines." *Lond. gaz.*

A correſpondent from Portſmouth ſays, "the commencement of this action was the moſt noble and awful that the naval hiſtory of the world ever recorded. The French captain ordered his ſhip to be manned, and, coming forward on the gangway, pulled off his hat, and called out, "*Vive la Nation!*" when the ſhip's company gave three cheers. Capt. Pellew, in like manner, ordered his men from quarters to the ſhrouds, and gave three cheers to "Long live King George the Third!" and his putting on his hat again was the ſignal for action, one of the moſt deſperate ever fought. The captain of the Cleopatra was interred on Sunday evening, June 23. in the church-yard at Portſmouth, attended only by his own officers. An immenſe crowd of people covered the ſtreets from the beach to the place of interment. The inſcription upon his coffin was as follows: "Citoyen Mollun, ſlain in battle with La Nymphe, June 19. 1793, aged 42 years."

The Margaret, Bowes, privateer of Liverpool, has been taken and retaken.

By the Phaeton frigate, Le Prompte French ſhip, with 22 guns—alſo the Fly Fiſh privateer of ten guns, ſent to Portſmouth.

A privateer of Barbadoes has carried into Dominica, a French ſhip of 500 tons, from Angola, with 680 ſlaves, and returned Eaſt India goods.

The Vrey Heid, De Young, from Cadiz to Amſterdam, is retaken by the Suſannah, of Liverpool, and arrived there.

By the Tartar frigate, the General Waſhington French privateer, with 20 guns and 180 men, ſent to Gibraltar.

By the Flora frigate, the Phœnix French privateer with 12 guns, ſent to Liſbon.

By the Creſcent frigate, Le Club de Cherbourg, privateer of 10 guns, two days from Breſt, bound to the coaſt of Ireland, where ſhe had taken four veſſels of value on a former cruize.

By Adm. Goodall's ſquadron, a large French ſhip with 15,000 buſhels of wheat, carried into Gibraltar.

By the Amity, Spellin, the Bon Murage, of St Maloes, from India and Melimba, with 670 ſlaves carried into Dominica.

By the Spaniards.

A French privateer of 18 guns and 168 men, is taken by a Spaniſh frigate, and ſent into Alicant.

By the Leandro man of war, the Three Brothers from St Domingo, carried into Cadiz.

Le Thoin, from Martinique to Marſeilles, carried into Barcelona.

The Archimedes, from the Iſle of France to L'Orient, taken by the Leandro man of war, arrived at Cadiz.

The St Joſeph Spaniſh privateer has taken into Malaga, the Catharina Maria, from Cette to Altona; L'Eſperance, from ditto to Bremen; Drontheim, from ditto to Amſterdam; and the Bolſade Sparre, from ditto to Koningſburg. The three former are Daniſh, and the latter a Swediſh veſſel.

The Fortune, Kock, from the coaſt of Spain to Calais, carried into Almeria.

The Boiſtel, Marincourt, from Cape François to Dunkirk, put into Cadiz, and is condemned.

By the French.

The Watſon, Nicolſon, from St Euſtatia to Lancaſter, is taken by the Georgette privateer, and ſent for France.

The Shelburn, Andrews, from Naples and Meſſina to London, is ſaid to be carried into Marſeilles.

The Eliſabeth, Leys, from Jerſey to Newfoundland, taken by the Georgette privateer.

The Columbus, Delano, from the ſouthern whale fiſhery to London, carried into France.

A ſhip from Liverpool to Jamaica, taken by the Dumourier privateer.

The Grange, Roberts, from Philadelphia to Liverpool, and the Little Sarah, from ditto to Jamaica, are taken off the Capes of Delaware, by the Ambuſcade French frigate.

The Lion, Bruce, from Honduras to London,

don, taken by the Sans Culotte privateer, carried into Rochell.

The Caſſandra, from St Euſtatia to Amſterdam, by the Sans Pariel privateer, carried into Dunkirk.

The Catharine and Margaret, Matthews, from Alexandria to London, is taken by the French, and carried into Morlaix.

The Albemarle, Boulton, from Bombay to London, is reported to be carried into France.

El Soccoro Mountanes, from La Guaira to Santander, carried into Bayonne.

The Mercury, Kellick, from Cork to Barbadoes, is taken by a French privateer of 12 guns, off Cape Clear. A veſſel, belonging to Dingle, with proviſions for Cork, was alſo taken by the ſame privateer, and ſent for France. The privateer has taken in all four ſhips and two brigs.

The Mary Ann Anderſon, from Lisbon to London, taken by a French privateer.

The George and Peggy, Bedding, from London and Carolina to New Brunſwick, is taken by the Ambuſcade French frigate, and ſent into New York. She likewiſe took the brig Morning Star, and ſent her to Charleſtown.

The Amity, Nevin, from Belfaſt to Dominica; and the Ant, Fowler, of Dingle, are taken by the Club French privateer, near Crookhaven.

The Kitty, of Jerſey, for Newfoundland; and the Mary-Ann, Simpſon, from Virginia, carried into Morlaix.

The Aurora of Antigua, is taken by the Ambuſcade French frigate on the coaſt of America.

The Mountſtewart, Ferrier, from Glaſgow to Quebec, taken by the Sans Culottes privateer, of Nantz.

The Good Deſign, Harman, from St Michael's to London, taken by a privateer, and ſent for France.

The Sarah, Grant, from North Carolina to Jamaica, carried into Charleſtown.

The William, Legget, from Glaſgow to Virginia, and the ſchooner Eunice of New Providence, are taken by a ſchooner privateer fitted out at Charleſtown, and carried to Philadelphia.

The Miller, from Briſtol and Cork to Newfoundland, is taken by a French privateer.

The Betſey, Waring, from Tortola to London, is carried into Breſt.

The Minerva, Morgan, of Jamaica, is ſeized at Port au Prince.

The Albemarle, Boulton, from Bombay to London, carried into Morlaix.

The Ruby, Dexter, from Beaufort to London, carried into Morlaix

The Dolphin, Knittle, from Curacoa to Amſterdam, taken to St Domingo.

The Jupiter, Diſſing, from the Streights to London, carried into Toulon.

The Providence, Liddup, and Providence, Cockerel, with a veſſel from Leith to Campvere, taken by a brig and a lugger French privateers, and gone for France.

MARRIAGES.

1792. *Oct.* 16. James Coſmo Gordon, Eſq; acting Judge Advocate-General for Bengal, to Miſs Chriſtiana Knox, daughter of the late Mr Harry Knox, merchant in Dunbar. See p 307.

1793. Lately, at Petersfield, Arthur Atherly jun. to the Rt Hon. Lady Louiſa Ker, daughter of the Marquis of Lothian.

June 1. At Dun, Archibald Lord Kennedy, eldeſt ſon of the Earl of Caſſillis, to Miſs Margaret Erſkine, youngeſt daughter of John Erſkine, Eſq; of Dun.

3 James Seton, Eſq; at Caſtlemains of Yeſter, to Miſs Mary Sommer, eldeſt daughter of Mr Richard Sommer, ſurgeon in Haddington.

8. By ſpecial licence, Hon. Edward Butler, eldeſt ſon of Viſcount Mountgarret, to Miſs Fowler, eldeſt daughter of the Archbiſhop of Dublin.

10. Alexander Gordon, Eſq; merchant in Glaſgow, to Miſs Eliſabeth Buchannan of Ardoch.

11. At Gratney Hall, the Rev. Mr William Kirkpatrick, miniſter of the Scots kirk in Liverpool, to Miſs Jean Macminn of Coſſmichael.

12. At Edinburgh, George Ker, younger of Dunbarrow, Eſq; to Miſs Lamy of Dunkenny.

14. At Carmyllie, Mr John Webſter, miniſter at Inverarity, to Miſs Bryce, daughter of the Rev. Mr Patrick Bryce.

18. At Reading, Lord Charles Murray, brother to the Duke of Athol, to Miſs Aynſley, of Littlecharle Tower, Northumberland. His Lordſhip has obtained his Majeſty's permiſſion to take the name of Aynſley. See p. 310.

18. At Aberdeen, Lord Inverury, only ſon of the Earl of Kintore, to Miſs Maria Bannerman, eldeſt daughter of Dr Alexander Bannerman of Kirkhill.

21. At Craigſton, in Aberdeenſhire, John Hunter, Eſq; his Majeſty's Conſul for Seville and St Lucar, to Miſs Eliſabeth Barbara Arbuthnot, daughter of Robert Arbuthnot, Eſq, ſecretary to the Board of Truſtees for Manufactures, &c.

24. At Glaſgow, Mr William Glen, merchant, to Miſs French, daughter of William French, Eſq; late Lord Provoſt of that city.

24. At Kilmarnock, John Gordon, Eſq; of Cerleton, writer to the ſignet, to Miſs Margaret Touch, only daughter of the deceaſed Dr Jaſper Touch of Hillhead, phyſician, Kilmarnock.

25.

25. At Glaſgow, John Taylor, Eſq; merchant in Kingſton, Jamaica, to Miſs Mary Maccall, daughter of George Maccall, merchant in Glaſgow.

28. At Leckie, John Graham of Meiklewood, Eſq; to Miſs Clementina Stewart of Ardſheal.

BIRTHS.

May 31. At Baſle, in Switzerland, Lady Robert Fitzgerald, of a ſon.

June 5. The Lady of Sir John Scott, Bt, of a daughter.

6. At Edinburgh, Mrs Neil Ferguſſon, of a daughter.

11. At Baldwin, in Kent, Lady Saltoun, of a daughter.

11. In Iſle of Man, the lady of Major Cunningham, of 58th foot, of a ſon.

16. At Edinburgh, Mrs Marſhall of Hillcairney, of a daughter.

18. The Hon. Mrs Lindſay, of Leuchars, of a daughter.

23. At Bighouſe, Mrs Mackay of Bighouſe, of a daughter

25. At London, the lady of Thomas Graham, Eſq; of Gower-ſtreet, of a ſon and heir.

28. At Coats Houſe, Fifeſhire, Mrs Lindſay of Wormiſton, of a ſon.

DEATHS

1792. *Aug.* 1. At Prince of Wales's Iſland, John Hamilton Brown, Eſq; of Glaſſwell, captain in 52d foot.

Oct. 3. At Bombay, Major Robert Sinclair, ſon of James Sinclair, Eſq; of Durran, and brother to Capt. Sinclair of the royal navy.

Dec. 31. At Calcutta, James Coſmo Gordon, Eſq; a lieutenant in the Eaſt-India Company's ſervice, and acting Judge Advocate-General for Bengal.

1793. *Jan.* — At Trichinopoly, Lieut. John Stenhouſe, of 71ſt foot.

Mar. 24. At Jamaica, John Stirling, Eſq; of Hamplen, ſecond ſon of William Stirling, Eſq; of Keir.

May 14. At Keir, William Stirling of Keir, Eſq

24. At Neilſland, David Marſhall, Eſq; of Neilſland.

27. At Edinburgh, Mr Robert Aldridge, formerly principal dancer in the theatre royal Covent Garden, and for ſeveral years dancing maſter in Edinburgh.

30 At Kinblethmont, Miſs Mary Stewart Lindſay, youngeſt daughter of James Lindſay, Eſq; of Kinblethmont.

30. At Edinburgh, Richard Fiſher, Eſq; of Loretto.

30. At Rolroyſton, near Glaſgow, Mrs Catharine Landes, relict of Major Hugh Lamont, of 73d foot.

30. At Dunbar, Mr James Simpſon, merchant.

31. At Dumfries, Mr James Wilſon ſenior, merchant.

31. At Grenier's hotel in Jermyn ſtreet, about ſix o'clock in the evening, the Duke de Sicigniano, lately arrived here as ambaſſador from Naples. A paper, which was found on the table, in the Duke's hand-writing, declared, "that the act was his own free choice; that no one was to be blamed; nor was any one privy to it." He had ſaid to his ſecretary, about an hour before, that, from the want of ſome diſh at his hotel, he ſhould dine that day at the Imperial Ambaſſador's; and he then expreſſed a wiſh, that, whenever he did not immediately anſwer to a knock at his door, no perſon ſhould repeat the knocking, or endeavour to come in. The ſecretary had occaſion to call upon him in the evening, and, according to this wiſh, went away upon receiving no anſwer to his firſt rap. After a ſecond and a third unſucceſsful attempt, he was alarmed, and the door, being locked, was burſt open by the ſervants. It was in the water-cloſet that he was found, ſtill moving, but, as the ſurgeon declared, merely by the convulſions of death. The ball had paſſed entirely through his head, and he died in a few minutes afterwards. The Duke was a young nobleman of one of the firſt families in Italy.

31. At Cheſter, William John Purdon, Eſq; of Dublin. On opening the ground near the altar in St Oſwald's church, for the interment of his remains, the lead coffin which incloſes the duſt of the Lord Chancellor Geralde was found in a ſtate of preſervation ſcarcely credible, when we ſay that it has been an inhabitant of the peaceful grave 211 years, though, from its appearance, the eye might be deceived into a belief that it had not lain there more than as many hours. Lord Chancellor Geralde held the Iriſh ſeals in the reign of Eliſabeth.

Lately, On his paſſage to Jamaica, Lt-Col. Horneck, of 62d foot

At Douay, Gen Moreton, who commanded laſt winter at Bruſſels.

At St Helen's, Mr Eyre, firſt lieutenant of the Victory. He had not been promoted many minutes, in the room of Mr Brown, removed to the Conflagration fire-ſhip, when a block fell upon his head.

At Whitehaven, aged 63, Mrs Eleanor Johnſtone. For three years ſhe had been afflicted with the dropſy, and, during the laſt eleven months, not leſs than 104 quarts of water were taken from her by tapping.

At Liverpool, aged 102, Mr Thomas Pritchard.

June 1 At Yarmouth, Mr Alexander Shaw, ſometime dealer in natural hiſtory in London. He has left about 300l. toward erecting a foundling hoſpital at Aberdeen.

1. At

1. At Peebles, Mrs Sharp, relict of the Rev. Mr Thomas Sharp, late minister of Corstorphine.

2. At Edinburgh, Mrs Pringle, widow of Robert Pringle, Esq; of Fogefield, one of the Senators of the College of Justice.

4. At Edinburgh, Miss Mary E. Hamilton, eldest daughter of the deceased Robert Hamilton, Esq; of Wishaw.

4. At Litchfield, in his 78th year, Mr Green, surgeon and apothecary, and one of the aldermen of that city. He was proprietor of a museum that merited and attracted the notice of the antiquary and curious of every denomination; to the collection of which he dedicated the principal part of his life, and which, free from expence, was open to the inspection of the curious. Two or three editions of his catalogue of it have been printed.

5. At Dublin, Henry Lord Baron Annaly of Tenelick. He had been one of the representatives for the county of Longford during several parliaments, and was created a Baron in 1789.

5. At Drumsheugh, near Edinburgh, Miss Janet Rose, daughter of the late James Rose, Esq; of Brae.

5. At Manchester, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Thomas White, M. D.

7. At Edinburgh, Mrs Jean Hay, relict of Patrick Kerr, Esq; of Abbotrule.

7. At Dundee, Mrs Margaret Trotter, spouse of Mr William Smith, merchant.

7. Mr Alexander Hog, late of Nicholas-lane, son of the deceased Roger Hog, Esq; of Newliston.

9. At Craigo, Thomas Carnegie, Esq; of Craigo.

10. At Dumfries, Miss Jean Lewars, daughter of the late Mr John Lewars, supervisor of excise.

11. At Dawlish, in Devonshire, in his 35th year, Capt. George Anson Byron, of the royal navy, son of the late Hon. Adm. Byron.

11. At Grange House, near Edinburgh, after a lingering illness, the Rev. William Robertson, D. D. Principal of the University of Edinburgh, historiographer to his Majesty for Scotland, one of his Majesty's chaplains in Scotland, and one of the ministers of the Old Grayfriars church in Edinburgh. He was born in 1721; licensed in 1743; placed in the parish of Gladsmuir in 1744; whence, in 1758, he was translated to Lady Yester's church in Edinburgh; and, in 1761, upon the death of Principal Goldie, was elected principal of the university of Edinburgh, and appointed minister of the Old Grayfriars. Indefatigable in his literary researches, and possessing from Nature a sound and vigorous understanding, he acquired a store of useful knowledge, which afforded ample scope for the exertion of his singular abilities, and raised him to that distinguished eminence, in the republic of letters, of which his works, as a model of elegant composition, will long remain a lasting memorial. The Histories of Charles V. of America, and of the unfortunate Mary included in that of Scotland, will long continue to be read with pleasure, and impress future ages with respect for the memory of this elegant writer. Dr Robertson has left three sons and two daughters. The eldest son is procurator for the church of Scotland, and an advocate; the second son, a captain in the army, distinguished himself in the Carnatic, under Lord Cornwallis, in such a manner as to command the warmest praise of that General; the third is also an officer in the army. Of the daughters, one was married to the late John Russell, Esq; writer to the signet, and the other to Patrick Brydone, Esq; F. R. S. the well-known traveller.

11. At Bilston, in Staffordshire, Mr Edward Perry. This man was by trade a butcher, and kept a public house. Though he had been blind near twenty years, he went to fairs and markets to buy his cattle, of which he was deemed an excellent judge. He killed and cut up his meat, brewed his own drink, drew ale for his customers, and took their money. Notwithstanding his infirmity, he was remarkably fond of cock-fighting, and could trim cocks with great dexterity. He generally walked alone, and managed the whole of his business to the astonishment of his acquaintance.

12. At the manse of Lanark, in the 72d year of his age, and 46th of his ministry, the Rev. Mr James Gray. In April 1748 he was ordained minister of Rothes, in the presbytery of Aberlour, and upon June 18. 1755, he was admitted minister of Lanark.

14. At the manse of East Kilbride, Mr William M'Cunn, merchant in Greenock.

14. At Kilmarnock, the Rev. Mr James Borland, minister of the Associated congregation at Saltcoats.

14. At the hotel, Exeter, Miss Lismore, daughter of Lord Lismore, of Ireland.

15. Of the wounds he received in attacking a French battery in the neighbourhood of Vervick on the 11th instant, the Prince of Waldeck.—The column of troops under the Prince's command were on the point of carrying the battery, when he was dangerously wounded in the breast and thigh. The column then retreated; but being soon afterwards supported by the arrival of the column from Ipres, under Prince Frederick of Orange, they renewed the attack, and took possession of Vervick.—The Prince lost an arm in the last campaign at the siege of Thionville; and when Monsieur and the Count d'Artois waited on him with condolence, his reply was —"I

—"I have ſtill another arm to employ in your ſervice." He joined the army in a fortnight after receiving this wound.

16. At Edinburgh, William Menzies, Eſq; ſolicitor of the cuſtoms for Scotland.

18. At Fiſher-row, near Muſſelburgh, in his 79th year, George Stuart, LL. D. emeritus profeſſor of Humanity in the Univerſity of Edinburgh. He was admitted to that office in the year 1741, and retired in 1775, after having taught with much reputation 34 years. He was the oldeſt member of that celebrated ſeminary, and is ſucceeded by Dr John Hill, who was aſſociated with him in 1775, and is now ſole Profeſſor of Humanity in the Univerſity of Edinburgh.

DE VIRO CLARO ATQUE ERUDITO
GEORGIO STUART, LL. D.
LITERARUM HUMANIORUM IN ACADEMIA EDINENSI PROFESSORE, NUPER DEFUNCTO.

Doleant Muſæ!
Corruit ingens columna linguæ Latinæ;
Occidit vir magnus in republicâ literarum;
Quo quis flebilior: ſeu conſilium reſpicias,
Sive ſcientiam, ſive amicitiam,
Sive lepores atque facetias,
Sive animum liberum atque rectum.
Multa multis benefecit, præcipue juventuti
Studioſæ atque egenæ; quorum multos
Gratuitò erudivit, atque ad vitæ conditionem
Haud pœnitendam evexit.
Mores hominum acriter inſpexit,
Et feliciter depinxit.
Quid magis elegans, quid veritati magis conſentaneum,
Quam quas exprimere ſolebat imagines virorum clarorum?
Quis auctores Latinos animoſius digniuſve explicavit?
Quis antiquitates Romanas clarius illuſtravit?
Quis elegantias felicius elicuit,
Aut difficultates diſcuſſit?
Opus contexuit magni laboris atque pretii,
Supplementum ſcilicet atque additamentum
Theſauri viri clariſſimi Roberti Ainſworth,
Quod, ſummo cum literarum detrimento,
Cautione et timiditate bibliopolarum, eheu! eſt interiturum.
Modicas induſtriâ atque curâ comparavit opes;
Quibus in villâ ſuâ prope Muſſelburgum,
Viginti fere annos, nec turpem nec injucundam tranſegit ſenectutem.
Novem ſuperfuit liberis; in eis filio,
Inſigni literarum ornamento:
Nec non amantiſſimæ uxori,
Quicum annos 51 conjunctiſſime vixerat.
Deceſſit tandem decimo quarto kalendas Julias, 1793;
Anno ætatis ſuæ octogeſimo,
Omnes animi dotes integerrimè retinens,
Magnumque ſui deſiderium apud omnes ſuos
Relinquens.

18. At Moffat, where he had gone for the benefit of his health, Alexander Roſs, Eſq; of Calroſſie, lieutenant-colonel of the late 103d foot.

18. At her houſe in the Sanctuary, Weſtminſter, Lady Hawkins, widow of Sir John Hawkins.

19. At his houſe, Winterfield, near Dunbar, Sir William Dunbar of Hempriggs, Bt.

19. At Herbertſhire, William Morehead, Eſq; of Herbertſhire.

19. At Leven, Mr James Goodſir.

19. At her houſe on Hampton-court Green, Mrs Grenville, mother of the Counteſs of Stanhope, aunt of the Marquis of Buckingham, and widow of Henry Grenville, Eſq; late Governor of Barbadoes.

20. At his ſeat in Ireland, in his 73d year, the Earl of Moira. His Lordſhip, by birth a Baronet, was created Lord Rawdon in 1750, and Earl of Moira in 1761. His children and family connections are very numerous. His firſt wife was the ſiſter of the firſt Earl of Egmont, by whom he had two daughters, the preſent Viſcounteſs Mountcaſhel and Lady Catharine Henry. His ſecond lady, the daughter of Lord Hillſborough, died without iſſue. By his third lady, the daughter of the Earl of Huntingdon, his Lordſhip had Anne, the preſent Counteſs of Aylesbury; Francis, created Lord Rawdon in 1783; John, a major in the army; Selina, Counteſs of Granard; and one other ſon and daughter; beſides four ſons and one daughter, who died young. He is ſucceeded in all his titles and eſtates by Lord Rawdon; already poſſeſſed of the late Earl of Huntingdon's eſtates, except as far as a life-intereſt in them is held by his mother the Counteſs. The late Earl had no Engliſh titles, ſo that the preſent Nobleman will ſtill ſit in the Houſe of Peers as Lord Rawdon; but his mother has, in her own right, the baronies of Hungerford, Newmarch, Botreaux, Molins, and Moel, to which his Lordſhip is heir.

20. At Edinburgh, Mrs Rachel Erſkine, daughter of the late Mr Erſkine of Grange, one of the Lords of Seſſion.

20. At Moneyhill Houſe, Hartfordſhire, Capt. James Dundas, of the Earl Fitzwilliam Eaſt Indiaman.

21. At Glenkindy, the Hon. Mrs Gordon of Cobardy.

23. At Foulden Houſe, Berwickſhire, Miſs Caroline Wilkie, daughter of James Wilkie, Eſq; of Foulden.

23. At Elgin, Mrs Margaret Strachan, daughter of the late Mr Alexander Strachan of Tarrie, and relict of John Innes, Eſq; of Dunkinty.

23. At Chenies in Bucks, after a life of 92 years of uninterrupted health, Mary, widow of William Balwyne, who had been mother, grandmother, and great grandmother.

ther, to above 200 perſons, more than 150 of whom are now alive. The greateſt part of her life ſhe paſſed in a ſick room; as her employment, until within theſe ten years, has been that of nurſing the ſick.

24. At Newtoun, Col. James Edmondſtoune.

24. At Edinburgh, Mrs Jean Balfour, wife of Captain Inglis.

25. Col. Wynn, ſeveral years captain of a company in the Coldſtream foot-guards. He repreſented in three ſucceſſive parliaments the town of Carnarvon, and was father to Viſcounteſs Percival, and only brother to Lord Newborough.

25. At Mary's Abbey, Duplin, Mrs Eliſabeth Macdowal, wife of the Rev. Dr Benjamin Macdowal.

29. At the manſe of Udney, Mrs Grace Reid, ſpouſe of the Rev. Mr John Roſe, miniſter at Udney.

30. At Briſtol Hotwells, Mr Charles Robertſon, ſixth ſon of James Robertſon of Lude, Eſq.

30. At Glaſgow, in his 18th year, Mr Hugh Hamilton, youngeſt ſon of the late Rev Mr John Hamilton, miniſter of Cathcart.

Lately, at London, Major Boyce.

At Plymouth, Capt. Douglas of the royal navy.

At Sandbeds, near Bingley, Eliſabeth Dickenſon, daughter of a reſpectable farmer at Staveley, near Knareſborough. This young woman had been much taken notice of for about twelve months, from her declaring that in two trances ſhe had ſeen and heard many things relative to a future ſtate, and that ſhe was commiſſioned to preach repentance. She therefore immediately began to do what ſhe believed to be her duty, firſt near her father's houſe, and afterwards in the neighbouring places, where great crowds attended her. On Whitſunday ſhe preached at Beeſton, near Leeds, to about 5000 people; and going thence to Sandbeds, on the ſame errand, ſhe there ſickened and died, firſt foretelling her ſpeedy departure.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

Queen's Palace, June 1. The Queen has been pleaſed, to appoint William Beechy, Eſq; to be Portrait-Painter — and, *June* 8. to appoint Mr Petro William Tomkins to be Hiſtorical Engraver to her Majeſty.

The King has been pleaſed,

St James's, June 12. to inveſt the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Weſtmoreland, and the Earl of Carliſle, with the enſigns of the order of the Garter.

14. to inveſt the Duke of Montroſe with the enſigns of the order of the Thiſtle.

Whitehall, June 15. to grant to Charles Murray, Eſq; commonly called Lord Charles Murray, his royal licence and authority, that, after the ſolemnization of his intended marriage with Alice Aynſley, (heretofore Alice Midford), of Littleharle Tower in the county of Northumberland, ſpinſter, he and his iſſue may take and uſe the ſirname of Aynſley only, and bear the arms of Aynſley with his paternal arms of Murray, quarterly.

22. to appoint the Rt Hon. Henry Dundas, one of the Principal Secretaries of State, William Wyndham Baron Grenville, another of the Principal Secretaries of State, the Rt Hon. William Pitt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, James Duke of Montroſe, Richard Earl of Mornington of the kingdom of Ireland, the Rt Hon. Robert Groſvenor, (commonly called Viſcount Belgrave), the Hon. Henry Bathurſt, (commonly called Lord Apſley), the Hon. Edward James Elliot, and the Hon. Robert Banks Jenkinſon, to be Commiſſioners for the affairs of India.

alſo, to appoint the Rt Hon. William Pitt, Richard Earl of Mornington of the kingdom of Ireland, the Rt Hon. John Jeffries Pratt, (commonly called Lord Viſcount Bayham), Richard Hopkins, Eſq; and the Hon. John Thomas Townſhend, to be Commiſſioners for executing the office of Treaſurer of the Exchequer.

21. This day Richard Earl of Mornington, Henry Lord Apſley, Robert Viſcount Belgrave, John Jeffries Viſcount Bayham, and James George Viſcount Stopford, Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Houſehold, were ſworn of the Privy Council, and took their reſpective places at the Board accordingly.

War-office, June 1.

1ſt dragoon-guards: Brev.-Maj. Hatton Flood, to be Major, by purchaſe, vice Waller, who retires.

3d foot-guards: Capt[s] John Stuart and Thomas Groſvenor, to be Captains of companies.

Staff. Capt. John Barnes of royal regiment of artillery, to be Deputy Quarter-Maſter General to the forces ſerving in North America, with the rank of Major in the army.

Richard Brown, Eſq; to be Deputy Commiſſary of the ſtores, proviſions, and forage to all the forces at home, vice Capt. Robert Buſſet jun. appointed to a company in 14th foot.

Dr Roger Heriot, to be ſurgeon to the forces in the iſland of Jerſey.

War-Office, June 4.

2d life guards: Maj. Charles Earton, to be Major and Lieutenant-Colonel.

War-office, June 15.

Weſt Lowland regiment of ſencible men. Hugh Montgomerie to be Colonel; Archibald Lord Kennedy to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Alexander Donaldſon to be Major; Archibald Douglas, Sir William Maxwell, William Logan, William Hamilton, George Earl of Glaſgow, to be Captains.

Perthſhire

Perthſhire fencible men. John Earl of Breadalbane to be Colonel.

1ſt battalion. William Maxwell Morriſon, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Alexander Maclean to be Major; Lachlan Maclean, Colin Campbell, Alexander Nairne, William Cunningham, Hon. Francis Gray, to be Captains.

2d battalion. Andrew Macdonald to be Lieutenant Colonel; William Robertſon, to be Major; Duncan Campbell, Alexander Munro, John Ronaldſon, Alexander Macdonald, John Campbell, John Thomas Erſkine, to be Captains.

Argyleſhire fencible men. George Marquis of Lorn, to be Colonel; Sir Alexander Campbell, Bt, to be Lieutenant Colonel; Murdoch Maclean to be Major; James Campbell, Henry Mordaunt Clavering, Duncan Campbell, Godfrey Macneil, Charles Maclean, to be Captains.

War-office, June 18.

Capt. John Campbell of royal engineers, to be Major in the army, by brevet.

Hoſpital Staff. To be Phyſicians to the forces in Great Britain.—Dr Donald Monro, Dr John Hunter, and Surgeon John Boone, all from half-pay.

To be Surgeons to the forces in Great Britain.—Surgeon Everard Home, Surgeon Richard Huddleſton, and Surgeon Thomas Rundell, all from half-pay.

To be Apothecaries to the forces in Great Britain.—Surgeon Joſeph Venour from half-pay; Surgeon William Robertſon from 42d foot; and Surgeon William Hunter from half-pay.

War-office, June 22.

Strathſpey fencible men. Sir James Grant, Bt, to be Colonel; Alexander Penroſe Cumming to be Lieutenant-Colonel; John Grant to be Major; John Grant, Alexander Macdonell, Robert Cumming, Simon Fraſer, John Roſe, to be Captains.

Sutherland fencible men. William Wemyſs to be Colonel; Hon. James Stuart to be Lieutenant-Colonel; George Sutherland to be Major; Alexander Sutherland, John Gordon, Donald Matheſon, Kenneth Mackay, R. B. Æneas Macleod, to be Captains.

Northern fencible men. Alexander Duke of Gordon to be Colonel; John Woodford to be Lieutenant Colonel; John Baillie to be Major; John Gordon Cumming, James Fraſer, Hugh Macpherſon, Donald Cameron, William Mackintoſh, to be Captains.

Southern fencible men. James Earl of Hopetoun to be Colonel; Francis Lord Napier to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Henry Pulmour to be Major; Thomas Clarkſon, Thomas Durham, Andrew Houſton, George Baillie, Alexander Earl of Home, to be Captains.

War-office, June 25.

Staff. Charles Maſon, Eſq; from half-pay, to be Commiſſary of Accounts to the forces ſerving on the continent under the Duke of York.

Hon. John Cochrane to be Deputy Commiſſary of ſtores, proviſions, and forage, to the forces ſerving in North Britain.

From other Papers.

May 30. Mr James Douglas, preacher, was ordained aſſiſtant and ſucceſſor to the Rev. Mr Maxwell, miniſter of Stewarton.

Mr Laurie, preacher of the goſpel at Newmills, is nominated aſſiſtant and ſucceſſor to his father, the Rev. Dr Laurie, miniſter of that pariſh.

The Duke of Queenſberry has preſented Mr James Gairdner, preacher of the goſpel, to the church and pariſh of Tweedſmuir, vacant by the death of Mr Muſchet.

June 10. The Rev. George Barron Jackſon, A. M. late of the univerſity of Oxford, was unanimouſly elected miniſter of the Epiſcopal congregation in Keiſo.

Mrs Halket Craigie has preſented the Rev. Mr Thomas Laurie to the church and pariſh of Newburn.

23. The magiſtrates of Dumfries voted the freedom of that town to the Rt Hon. Henry Dundas, to be preſented to him in a ſilver box.

24. The univerſity of Edinburgh conferred the degree of Doctor in Medicine on the following gentlemen, after the uſual private and public trials:

From Portugal.

Mr Joſ. Pereira de Caſtro, *De Inſitione in Variola.*

From Geneva.

Mr John de Carro, *De Hydrocephalo Acuto.*

From Jamaica.

Mr Richard Crooks, *De Tetano.*

Mr John Rigg, *De Dyſenteria.*

From Virginia.

Mr Charles Minor, *De Typho.*

Mr Carter Berkeley, *De Corpore Humano quædam complectens.*

Mr Francis Harris, *De Rubeola.*

From Ireland.

Mr William Hamilton, *De Blennorrhagio.*

Mr Nicholas Sinnott, *De Angina Maligna.*

Mr J. Crampton, *De Amauroſi.*

Mr Hugh Duggan, *De Rheumatiſmo Acuto.*

From Wales.

Mr John Humberſton, *De Phthiſi ſcroſulosa Pulmonum.*

From England.

Mr William Simpſon, *De Febre Puerperarum.*

Mr Robert Halls, *De pertuſſi, ſeu tuſſi convulſiva.*

Mr Fran. Hicken Northen, *De Iſuria Veſicali.*

Mr Malachi Blake, *De Febre Scarlatina, ejuſque cum Angina Nexu.*

Mr Samuel Pelt, *De Colica Pictonum.*
Mr J. Butt Salt, *De Chorea.*

Of Scotland.

Mr Andrew Huggan, *De Catarrho Epidemico.*
Mr Alexander Menzies, *De Dyſenteria.*
Mr Alexander Edgar, *De Oculo Humano ejuſque Amauroſi.*
Mr James Maclennan, *De Febre Intermittente Tertiana.*

The Prince of Wales has appointed William Robertſon, Eſq; Advocate, to be his Solicitor-General for Scotland, in the room of Mr Wight.

The Rt Hon. Henry Dundas having vacated his ſeat in parliament, by accepting the office of Preſident of the Board of Controul for the Eaſt India affairs; on the 28th current the magiſtrates of Edinburgh unanimouſly re-elected him Member for that city.

29. The magiſtrates of Aberdeen voted the freedom of that city to the Rt Hon. Henry Dundas, for his conduct in parliament, and the ſignal ſervices rendered by him to this country in general.

BANKRUPTS.

June 6. William Rattray, tenant and dealer in corn at Milntown, Glen of Ogilvy.

12. William Rodger, merchant, victual-dealer, and carrier at Foulgeat, in the pariſh of Bothwell.

12. James Scouller and Co. diſtillers in Airdrie; and the ſaid James Scouller as an individual.

13. Archibald Campbell ſenior, in Ardnahow, and Archibald Campbell junior, in Dail.

13. Duncan Macgregor, diſtiller in Garchland.

14. Andrew Hunter and Co. merchants in Leith; and Andrew Hunter and Alexander Macphall, as individuals.

14. John Millar, merchant in Greenock.

18. William Arnot, merchant in Perth.

18. James Johnſton, innkeeper in Dumfries, and dealer in ſpirituous liquors and teas there.

18. James Campbell of Springfield, and William Campbell in Cuil, drovers and dealers in cattle.

19. Alexander Lyall, merchant in Laurencekirk.

22. James Robertſon junior, merchant in Leith.

26. John Stevenſon, dealer in cattle at Lickprivick.

29. William Raitt, drover and cattle-dealer in Old Cake.

Prices of Grain at Haddington, June 28.

Wheat, 25 s. Barley, 23 s. 9d. Oats, 20 s. Peaſe, 20 s. 6 d. Beans, 20 s.

Edinburgh, June 28. Oat-meal, 1s. 3d. Bear-meal, 12 d. Peaſe-meal, 10½ d.

Edinburgh Bill of Burials for June.

Burial places.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Grayfriars and Lady Yeſter's,	33	38	71
Weſt-kirk, -	21	26	47
Canongate, -	12	10	22
Calton, - -	17	21	38
Total,	83	95	178

AGE.			DISEASES, &c.	No
Under	2	58	Aged — — —	13
Between	2 & 5	19	Apoplexy — —	2
	5 & 10	9	Aſthma — — —	1
	10 & 20	5	Bowelhive — —	11
	20 & 30	11	Childbed — —	2
	30 & 40	15	Chincough — —	4
	40 & 50	17	Conſumption —	58
	50 & 60	17	Croop — — —	1
	60 & 70	14	Fever — —	21
	70 & 80	5	Inflammation in the bowels — — —	1
	80 & 90	6	Jaundice — — —	1
	90 & 100	2	Meaſles — —	14
		178	Mortification —	1
Decreaſed		9	Nervous fever —	1
			Smallpox — —	26
			Stillborn — —	4
			Suddenly — —	2
			Teething — —	12
			Vomiting and purging	1
			Water in head — —	2

PRICES OF STOCKS, June 15.

Bank Stock, 167¾ a 168.
3 per cent. red. 76⅜ a ⅝.
3 per cent. conſ. 76¾ a 77.
Scrip 77 ⅜ a ⅝ a ⅞.
4 per cent. 90⅜ a ¾.
South Sea Old Ann. 76⅜.
Long Ann. 21 15-16ths.
Short Ann. 9 15-16ths a 10.
India Stock, 208¾ a ½ a ¾ a ½ a ¾ a 209.
India Bonds, 13 s. a 12 s. diſc.
Excheq Bills, 30 s. diſc.
Commercial ditto (1ſt claſs) 12 s. a 10 s. (2d ditto) 27 s. a 24 s. (3d ditto) 43 s. a 38 s. (4th ditto) 52 s. a 49 s.
New Navy Bills, 9¾ a ⅞ diſc.

June 29.

Bank Stock 170¾ a 171½.
3 per cent. red. 77¼ a ⅜.
3 per cent. conſ. 77⅛ a ⅝ a ⅜ a ⅝.
Scrip. 78 a ½ a ⅝ a ½.
4 per cent. 90⅞ a 91⅜.
South Sea Old Ann. 77⅛.
Long Ann. 22 1-16th a 22 a 22 1-16th.
Short Ann. 10.
India Stock, 211¼ a 212 a 211¾.
Commercial Bills, (1ſt claſs) 5 s. a 4 s. (2d ditto) 12 s. a 11s. (3d ditto) 21 s. (4th ditto) 30 s.
New Navy Bills, 9 a 8¾ diſc.
Eng. Tick. 13 l. 17 s. 6 d.
Iriſh ditto 5 l. 9 s. 6 d.

THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

JULY, 1793.

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Short Characteriſtical Notices of the late WILLIAM TYTLER, Eſq; of Woodhouſelee.

NATURE beſtowed upon William Tytler a kind and beneficent heart; a warm and vivid temper; an upright and affectionate diſpoſition, in which a ſtrong ſenſe of moral rectitude was a prevailing feature: to theſe were conjoined a decided predilection for poetry, muſic, and the belles lettres, which he cultivated as the ſolace of his leiſure hours, through every period of his life. Theſe propenſities gave a bias to his ſtudies, his actions, and his purſuits, on all occaſions; and will ſerve as a clue to account for every peculiarity that occurred in his progreſs through life, whether in a public or private capacity.

The *mens ſibi conſcia recti* produces in many men a harſh and uncomplying ſeverity of manner. The contempt which they feel for meanneſs and vice, ſerves as an apology to their own minds, for a harſhneſs originating in their natural temper alone. The mind of Mr Tytler, naturally prone to kindneſs, felt no bias of that kind; and being improved by an habitual attachment to objects of taſte, which gives a delicacy to the perceptive faculties, and a mildneſs to the finer propenſities of the human heart, it never ſeems to have felt an impreſſion of that unamiable ſeverity in the ſmalleſt degree. His temper was ardent, but his diſpoſitions

ſitions mild; his feelings were quick and ſtrong, but malevolence never found a place in his boſom. During the haſty impreſſions of the moment, he might have appeared to be ſometimes unwiſe; but no perſon could accuſe him of ever having been unjuſt.

Perhaps the ingenuity of man is never exerted with greater ſucceſs than in deceiving himſelf: hence, under the name of virtues, many of the moſt unamiable diſpoſitions of the mind are cheriſhed with care, while the fineſt propenſities of the heart are ſtigmatized as failings. A man whoſe heart is as callous as the ſtones on which he treads, and all whoſe thoughts are centered in ſelf alone, ſhall perſuade himſelf into a belief that he is humane, beneficent, and ſympathizing, becauſe he can talk with pity of the diſtreſſes of thoſe he is not called upon to relieve, and make many pompous ſpeeches in praiſe of charity and kindneſs; but as ſoon as the caſe comes home to himſelf, his heart contracts, like the ſenſitive plant, at the firſt approach of danger; *prudence* is inſtantly called to his aid, under the name of *virtue*, which ſternly oppoſes a ſhield to defend him from every attack. Behind this impenetrable ſhield he reſts ſecure, like the tortoiſe within its ſhell, and utters his moral apophthegms in ſafety. To this virtue, when thus applied, the object of this memoir laid no claim. When the miſeries or the misfortunes of others called for ſympathy or aid, his heart was never ſhut againſt the claims of juſtice, or the impulſes of humanity. The parade of ſpeeches he did, indeed, deſpiſe; but he warmly intereſted himſelf in the cauſe of the unfortunate; nor on any occaſion forgot to avail himſelf of every opportunity to ſerve them. He directed, where he could not otherwiſe aid; and his ſympathizing lenity afforded a balm to the wounded heart which no pecuniary gratification could ever have procured.

Nor is it the ſevere and the ſelfiſh alone whoſe propenſities dignify vices with the name of virtue. There is alſo a vicious ſympathy which does infinite miſchief in the world. Some perſons, by being profuſely tender to the object which immediately claims their attention, neglect the infinitely ſtronger claims of others, who happen to be out of ſight at the time. They do not advert that a ſtrict regard to juſtice and truth is the baſis of all virtue. Without it, ſympathy becomes weakneſs, and benevolence itſelf a vice. But when a tender diſpoſition is under the ſteady regulation of this powerful principle, it gives an exaltation to the character, and a mildneſs to the conduct, that becomes irreſiſtibly engaging. Great, indeed, muſt be the foibles that a conduct regulated by this principle will not effectually cover. In the moral world, its effects may be compared with thoſe of a credit in the mercantile world that is above the reach of doubt. It gives a man the power of acting, in ſome meaſure, as he himſelf ſees right, without ever incurring the imputation of blame. To this temper of mind Mr Tytler was indebted for that great reſpectability he bore among his acquaintance in public and in private; a degree of reſpectability, which, without this ingredient, talents of a much more brilliant caſt would never, alone, have inſured. What a noble tribute is this which the public voluntarily pays to virtue! If happineſs be the chief purſuit of man, how miſerably do thoſe err who hope to attain it by departing from the fair path of virtue and munificence!

From the over ruling influence of the propenſities above explained, reſulted a natural eaſe of manner, and unaffected ſimplicity of conduct, that could not otherwiſe have been attained. When the mind is fully engaged in ſome intereſting purſuit, the ſecret impulſes of vanity, implanted in the minds of all mankind, imperceptibly loſe their force; and the conſideration of ſelf, in ſome meaſure, ceaſes to be the leading motive for converſation. When the objects, eſpecially, it contemplates, are pleaſing, the ſocial principle is called into full play; and every vivid emotion excites a deſire of participation. This is one of the earlieſt, and the ſtrongeſt propenſities of the human mind. The child feels a want in every enjoyment, until the nurſe be called to participate in its joy; and every mind that partakes of the innocence of childhood, feels that this is a never-failing ingredient in every enjoyment. But when envy, jealouſy, pride, or the over-ruling influence of ſelfiſh paſſions that dare not be openly avowed, come to predominate, it becomes neceſſary to aſſume an artificial dignity, in order to conceal the natural depravity. Converſation then becomes a ſtudy; the lips are taught to ſpeak a language that

the

the heart never dictated; and an overſtrained complaiſance is the neceſſary reſult. Mr Tytler experienced none of theſe reſtraints. When he felt an emotion that he thought would give pleaſure to others, he frankly communicated it, without diſguiſe. When he felt no emotions of that ſort, he thought not of converſing, and naturally beſtowed attention to what fell from others, in the hope of obtaining information and pleaſure in his turn. The ſocial converſe of ſelect friends was, therefore, to him at all times a ſource of high enjoyment, and what he coveted above all others.

The ſame kind of impulſe that prompted Mr Tytler to converſe with vivacity, induced him to become an author. Never could the obſervation of Rouſſeau, "that moſt authors write merely from a deſire to gratify their own vanity," apply with leſs propriety than to him. He, who was at all times intereſted in the cauſe of the friendleſs, and zealous in defence of truth, naturally became keen in his reſearches concerning the unfortunate Mary of Scotland. The reſult of theſe enquiries was a diſcovery of circumſtances, that, to all the world, appeared undoubted evidence that ſhe had ſuffered great injuſtice, and which convinced himſelf that the opprobrium with which her memory had been ſo long loaded, owed its origin ſolely to forgeries and frauds of the moſt atrocious kind. To be ſilent in ſuch a cauſe, he would have believed implied a participation in the guilt; he therefore ſtepped forward as the willing champion of what he deemed ſuffering innocence, againſt an hoſt of foes; who at that time wore a much more formidable aſpect than they do at preſent. His vindication of Mary* firſt appeared in the year 1759; and forms an æra in the literary hiſtory of Britain. Before that time, it was the faſhion for literary diſputants to attack each other like miſcreants and banditti. The *perſon* was never ſeparated from the *cauſe*: and whatever attacked the *one*, was conſidered as equally affecting the *other*; ſo that ſcurrility and abuſe bloated even the pages of a *Bentley* and a *Ruddiman*. The *Hiſtorical Inquiry* was free from every thing of that ſort; and though the higheſt name produced not a mitigation of the force of any argument, the meaneſt never ſuffered the ſmalleſt abuſe. He conſidered it as being greatly beneath the dignity of a man contending for truth, to overſtreach even an argument in the ſmalleſt degree, far more to pervert a fact to anſwer his purpoſe on any occaſion. In the courſe of his argument he had too often occaſion to ſhow that this had been done by others; but he diſdained to imitate them. His reaſoning was forcible and elegant; impartially ſevere, but always polite, and becoming the gentleman and the ſcholar. When this book appeared, it was looked on as a phenomenon in the literary world; and was read with the greateſt avidity. His arguments did not indeed produce univerſal conviction; but his work commanded univerſal applauſe. In the cauſe of injured innocence, he neither thought it neceſſary to brandiſh the club of defiance, like the ireful Whitaker; nor to have recourſe to the ſecret ſtiletto, like the artful Gibbon. His object was not to attack, but to defend. He never deſerted his poſt to purſue a fallen opponent; but he ſhrunk not from the moſt renowned aſſailants; and his ſucceſs has been ſuch as to induce many others, ſince that time, to range under his banners; all of whom have imitated his example, in as far as their reſpective talents and diſpoſitions would permit. As a ſupplement to this work, he read in the Society of Antiquaries in Scotland, of which Society he was a warm friend and protector, and for many years Vice-Preſident, "A diſſertation on the marriage of Queen Mary to the Earl of Bothwell," which forms a diſtinguiſhed article in the firſt volume of the Tranſactions of that Society, publiſhed in the year 1791 in 4to.

All his other writings related to his favourite ſubject, *belles lettres*. Theſe his miſcellaneous works conſiſt of,

1ſt, "The Poetical Remains of James I. of Scotland, conſiſting of *The King's Quair* in ſix cantoes, and *Chriſt's Kirk of the Green*, to which is prefixed a Diſſertation on the Life and Writings of King James, Edinburgh, 1783." — This Diſſertation forms a valuable morſel of the literary hiſtory of Europe; for James ranked ſtill higher in the literary

* Entitled, "An Inquiry, Hiſtorical and Critical, into the Evidence againſt Mary Queen of Scots, and an examination of the Hiſtories of Dr Robertſon and Mr Hume, with reſpect to that evidence," 8vo, 1759. After running through ſeveral editions it was printed in 4to, 1790, and in 8vo, two volumes, with large additions.

world as a *poet*, than in the political world as a *prince* *. Great juſtice is done to his memory in both reſpects in this Diſſertation; and the two morſels of poetry here reſcued from oblivion, will be eſteemed by men of taſte, as long as the language in which they are written can be underſtood.

2d, "A Diſſertation on Scottiſh Muſic," firſt ſubjoined to Arnot's Hiſtory of Edinburgh [vol. 41. p. 113]. The ſimple melodies of Scotland have been long the delight of the natives, many of which, to them, convey an idea of pathos that can be equalled by none other; and are much admired by every ſtranger of muſical talents who has viſited that country. They have a powerful effect indeed, when properly introduced, as a relief, into a muſical compoſition of complicated harmony. Theſe are of two kinds, pathetic and humorous. Thoſe who wiſh to receive information concerning this curious ſubject, will derive much ſatisfaction from the peruſal of this diſſertation. There is yet another kind of muſic peculiar to the Highlands of Scotland, of a more wild, irregular, and animating ſtrain, which is but ſlightly treated here: and requires to be ſtill more fully elucidated.

3d, "Obſervations on the *Viſion*, a poem," firſt publiſhed in Ramſay's Evergreen, now alſo printed in the Tranſactions of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. This may be conſidered as a part of the literary hiſtory of Scotland.

4th, "On the Faſhionable Amuſements in Edinburgh during the laſt Century;" *ibid.* It is unneceſſary to dwell on the light that ſuch diſſertations as theſe, when judiciouſly executed, throw upon the hiſtory of civil ſociety and the progreſs of manners.

The above are all the publications that are kown to have been written by Mr Tytler; nor have I heard if he has left any in MSS behind him: but if he has, they have fallen into good hands; and his ſon, I doubt not, will take care that nothing of that ſort, which ought to be made public, ſhall be loſt to the world.

Mr Tytler was the ſon of Mr Alexander Tytler, writer in Edinburgh, and was born there A. D. 1711. He received the firſt rudiments of his education at the High ſchool, and completed his ſtudies at the Univerſity of that city. In the year 1742 he was entered one of the clerks of Majeſty's Signet in Scotland; a reſpectable and opulent ſociety of men: and in 1785 appointed treaſurer to the funds belonging to that ſociety; a truſt which he diſcharged with great approbation till his death, which happened on the 12th day of September 1792.

He married Anne Craig, daughter of Mr James Craig, writer to the ſignet, by whom he has left two ſons, the eldeſt, Alexander Fraſer Tytler, Eſq; Advocate, and Profeſſor of Civil Hiſtory in the Univerſity of Edinburgh, and the youngeſt, Captain Patrick Tytler of the 57th regiment of foot.

In his perſon, Mr Tytler was rather thin than corpulent; his ſtature, about the middle ſize, or a little below it. Before the writer of this article knew him, when he was in the decline of life, he had been ſeized with a ſlight paralytic affection, which rendered his walk and other motions leſs firm; but it had never made the ſmalleſt impreſſion on his intellects and mental faculties, which continued uncommonly keen and active till his dying day. In his ſpeech he had a ſmall impediment,—extremely different from a ſtutter. It was a ſlight kind of ſtop, which, when connected with the animation of his manner, ſeemed to proceed from an exceſs of eagerneſs, which, to his friends, gave rather an energy and emphaſis to his utterance than any uneaſy ſenſation. The expreſſion of the countenance depends ſo much on the idea that has been formed of the perſon in other reſpects, that thoſe of one's acquaintance are the leaſt of all fit to judge of it. But his was deemed by them univerſally pleaſing and energetic. The public will be able to judge of this from a very fine portrait of him painted by Mr Raeburn, which is juſtly reckoned one of the beſt of his very excellent paintings. A good mezzotinto has been made from it by Jones, engraver to the Prince of Wales. If the painting has any fault, it is that the figure is rather fuller than the life.

Mr Tytler had not only the happineſs to enjoy his mental faculties unimpaired, in the uſual ſenſe of that word, to a good old age; but he had the ſingular felicity of preſerving, to a very late period of life, that ardent glow of enthuſiaſm, which is in ſome meaſure peculiar to youthful minds.

* There is a beautiful hiſtorical picture of this Prince playing on the harp, with his Queen and a circle of his courtiers liſtening to the muſic, by Graham, in London, one of the moſt eminent artiſts of the age.

minds. The writer of this article was preſent in the Royal Society of Edinburgh on the 19th day of April 1784, when Dr Carliſle read Collins' Ode on the Genius of the Highlands [vol. 50. p. 194.] at which time he could not help contemplating, with a pleaſing aſtoniſhment, the enthuſiaſtic ardour that animated the whole frame of Mr Tytler at the recital. He afforded alſo an example of another peculiarity that is ſeldom ſeen—a man of acknowledged genius and diſtinguiſhed talents who had not an enemy or detractor; for it is believed there is not a man in Edinburgh who ever heard a living creature who would venture to detract from, or ſpeak ill of, William Tytler. *Europ. Mag.*

A Narrative of the Sufferings of Lieutenant George Spearing, *who lived ſeven Nights in a Coal Pit, without any Suſtenance, except ſome Rain water.*

ON Wedneſday, Sept. 13. 1769, between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, I went into a little wood called Northwoodſide (ſituated between two and three miles to the N. W. of Glaſgow) with a deſign to gather a few hazel-nuts. I think that I could not have been in the wood more than a quarter of an hour, nor have gathered more than ten nuts, before I unfortunately fell into an old coal-pit exactly ſeventeen yards deep, which had been made through a ſolid rock. I was ſome little time inſenſible. Upon recovering my recollection, I found myſelf ſitting (nearly as a tailor does at his work), the blood flowing pretty faſt from my mouth; and I thought that I had broken a blood-veſſel, and conſequently had not long to live; but, to my great comfort, I ſoon diſcovered that the blood proceeded from a wound in my tongue, which I ſuppoſed I had bitten in my fall. Looking at my watch (it was ten minutes paſt four), and getting up, I ſurveyed my limbs, and to my inexpreſſible joy found that not one was broken. I was ſoon reconciled to my ſituation, having from my childhood thought that ſomething very extraordinary was to happen to me in the courſe of my life; and I had not the leaſt doubt of being relieved in the morning; for the wood being but ſmall, and ſituated near a populous city, it is much frequented, eſpecially in the nutting ſeaſon, and there are ſeveral foot paths leading through it.

Night now approached, when it began to rain, not in gentle ſhowers, but in torrents of water, ſuch as is generally experienced at the autumnal equinox. The pit I had fallen into was about five feet in diameter; but, not having been worked for ſeveral years, the ſubterranean paſſages were choked up, ſo that I was expoſed to the rain, which continued, with very ſmall intermiſſions, till the day of my releaſe; and, indeed, in a very ſhort time, I was completely wet through. In this comfortleſs condition I endeavoured to take ſome repoſe. A forked ſtick that I found in the pit, and which I placed diagonally to the ſide of it, ſerved alternately to ſupport my head as a pillow, or my body occaſionally, which was much bruiſed; but, in the whole time I remained here, I do not think that I ever ſlept one hour together. Having paſſed a very diſagreeable and tedious night, I was ſomewhat cheared with the appearance of day-light, and the melody of a robin-redbreaſt that had perched directly over the mouth of the pit; and this pretty little warbler continued to viſit my quarters every morning during my confinement; which I conſtrued into a happy omen of my future deliverance; and I ſincerely believe the truſt I had in Providence, and the company of this little bird, contributed much to that ſerenity of mind I conſtantly enjoyed to the laſt. At the diſtance of about 100 yards, in a direct line from the pit, there was a water-mill. The miller's houſe was nearer to me, and the road to the mill was ſtill nearer. I could frequently hear the horſes going this road to and from the mill; frequently I heard human voices; and I could diſtinctly hear the ducks and hens about the mill. I made the beſt uſe of my voice on every occaſion; but it was to no manner of purpoſe; for the wind, which was conſtantly high, blew in a line from the mill to the pit, which eaſily accounts for what I heard; and, at the ſame time, my voice was carried the contrary way. I cannot ſay I ſuffered much from hunger. After two or three days that appetite ceaſed; but my thirſt was intolerable; and, though it almoſt conſtantly rained, yet I could not till the third or fourth day preſerve a drop of it, as the earth at the bottom of the pit ſucked it up as faſt as it ran down. In this diſtreſs I ſucked my cloaths; but from them I could extract but little moiſture. The ſhock I received in the fall, together

gether with the diſlocation of one of my ribs, kept me, I imagine, in a continual fever; I cannot otherwiſe account for my ſuffering ſo much more from thirſt than I did from hunger. At laſt I diſcovered the thigh bone of a bull (which, I afterwards heard, had fallen into the pit about eighteen years before me), almoſt covered with the earth. I dug it up; and the large end of it left a cavity that, I ſuppoſe, might contain a quart. This the water gradually drained into, but ſo very ſlowly, that it was a conſiderable time before I could dip a nut-ſhell full at a time; which I emptied into the palm of my hand, and ſo drank it. The water now began to increaſe pretty faſt, ſo that I was glad to enlarge my reſervoir, inſomuch that, on the 4th or 5th day, I had a ſufficient ſupply; and this water was certainly the preſervation of my life.

At the bottom of the pit there were great quantities of reptiles, ſuch as frogs, toads, large black ſnails, or ſlugs, &c. Theſe noxious creatures would frequently crawl about me, and often got into my reſervoir; nevertheleſs, I thought it the ſweeteſt water I had ever taſted; and at this diſtance of time the remembrance of it is ſo ſweet, that, were it now poſſible to obtain any of it, I am ſure I could ſwallow it with avidity. I have frequently taken both frogs and toads out of my neck, where, I ſuppoſe, they took ſhelter while I ſlept. The toads I always deſtroyed, but the frogs I carefully preſerved, as I did not know but I might be under the neceſſity of eating them, which I ſhould not have ſcrupled to have done had I been very hungry.

Saturday, the 16th, there fell but little rain, and I had the ſatisfaction to hear the voices of ſome boys in the wood. Immediately I called out with all my might, but it was all in vain, though I afterwards learned that they actually heard me; but, being prepoſſeſſed with an idle ſtory of a wild man being in the wood, they ran away affrighted.

Sunday, the 17th, was my birth-day, when I completed my forty-firſt year; and I think it was the next day that ſome of my acquaintance, having accidentally heard that I had gone the way I did, ſent two or three porters out purpoſely to ſearch the pits for me. Theſe men went to the miller's houſe, and made enquiry for me; but, on account of the very great rain at the time, they never entered the wood, but cruelly returned to their employers, telling them they had ſearched the pit, and that I was not to be found. Many people in my diſmal ſituation would, no doubt, have died with deſpair; but, I thank God, I enjoyed a perfect ſerenity of mind; ſo much ſo, that in the Tueſday afternoon, and when I had been ſix nights in the pit, I very compoſedly (by way of amuſement) combed my wig on my knee, humming a tune, and thinking of Archer in the "Beaux Stratagem."

At length, the morning, Sept. 20. the happy morning for my deliverance, came; a day that, while my memory laſts, I will always celebrate with gratitude to Heaven! Through the brambles and buſhes that covered the mouth of the pit, I could diſcover the ſun ſhining bright, and my pretty warbler was chaunting his melodious ſtrains, when my attention was rouzed by a confuſed noiſe of human voices, which ſeemed to be approaching faſt towards the pit; immediately I called out, and moſt agreeably ſurpriſed ſeveral of my acquaintance, who were in ſearch of me. Many of them are ſtill living in Glaſgow; and it is not long ſince I had the very great ſatisfaction of entertaining one of them at my apartments. They told me that they had not the moſt diſtant hope of finding me alive; but wiſhed to give my body a decent burial, ſhould they be ſo fortunate as to find it. As ſoon as they heard my voice, they all ran towards the pit, and I could diſtinguiſh a well-known voice exclaim, "Good God! he is ſtill living!" Another of them, though a very honeſt North-Briton, betwixt his ſurpriſe and joy, could not help aſking me, in the Hiberonian ſtyle, if I were ſtill living? I told him, "I was, and hearty too;" and then gave them particular directions how to proceed in getting me out. Fortunately at that juncture a collier, from a working pit in the neighbourhood, was paſſing along the road, and, hearing an unuſual noiſe in the wood, his curioſity prompted him to learn the occaſion. By his aſſiſtance, and a rope from the mill, I was ſoon ſafely landed on terra firma. The miller's wife had very kindly brought ſome milk warm from the cow; but, on my coming into the freſh air, I grew rather faint, and could not taſte it. Need I be aſhamed to acknowledge, that the firſt dictates of my